The New-York Times.

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MEXICO.

The Republic Enjoying an Unusual Degree of Peace.

General Satisfaction at Lerdo's Accession to the Presidency.

A New Line of Steamers to Vera Cruz.

Advantages Offered by the Country to Colonists.

Interest Excited in Gen. Rosecrans' International Railroad Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

On account of the visit of the late Mr. Seward to this country, not long since, and the many expressions of sympathy he had given utterance to for the loss Mexico suffered by the death of Juarez, his own death has been felt by all, and the Press are loud in their eulogies of the great American statesman.

Porfirio Diaz, after having commissioned Messrs. Zamacona, Ruiz, and Tagle, to negotiate terms with the Government by which he might enjoy the benefits of the Amnesty law, finally surrendered unconditionally with all his troops, placing in the hands of Gen. Florentino Carillo all the war material which he still retained. Both he and Treviño have been restored to the grade they formerly possessed—the former General of Division and the latter Brigadier-General.

Almendares, the leader of the Citadel *pronunciamiento*, which occurred in this city on the 1st of October, 1871, has been taken prisoner, and will be tried.

Gen. Jimenez, who still continued in arms, damaging and doing all the harm in his power, has also been taken prisoner, and as his crime is more recent, it is probable he will be more severely dealt with.

Mexico can be now said to be perfectly at peace, and will have time to breathe, and devote herself toward home improvements, which so much need her attention.

Lerdo, up to the present time, has had no opposition. On Sunday, Oct. 27, bells were rung, the military dressed in full uniform, and the city in general bore a holiday appearance, in honor of Mexico's new President, Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada. Telegrams are fast dropping in from all the States ratifying the nomination of the Federal District. Mexico has at last given a step in the right direction. After many bunglings, the right man has been put into the right place, and a man of the stamp of Lerdo at the head of the Mexican Government cannot but be regarded as the stoutest prop with which to stay the downward progress of the country.

Father Aguas, Protestant Bishop in Mexico, died on the 18th of this month. He was contemporary of Father Jacinto, and followed his footsteps, laying bare the errors of the Roman Church, of which he was also formerly a member. In spite of the formidable threat of excommunication held up to those who went to see the body or accompany the funeral, a very large crowd attended the cortége to the cemetery.

The news of the taking of Mazatlan by the Government troops has arrived at a most auspicious moment, serving as a happy omen by which the new President may, without any fear of new political troubles, commence his new Administration. Details of the affair, however, are not as yet known.

We understand that a French and a German line of steamers will soon touch at the ports of Progreso and Vera Cruz. If this is so, the cargoes of these steamers will be distributed along the coast, in the different Gulf ports, by the Gulf Steam line of Col. E. A. Lever. We confidently predict that, instead of two steamers, the Gulf line will eventually need at least triple that number by the end of the year '73. The commerce of the coast is greatly on the increase, and thousands of tons are carried coastwise yearly; and, nevertheless, a vast deal of commerce is idle for want of a regular means of transport. The establishment of this line will effectually do away with the exorbitant rates for freight and passage, which, up to the present time, are high enough to stifle commerce.

We read in official papers that the Government has conceded to the agent of the United States and Mexican Telegraph Company the privilege of planting a colony on the Yucatan coast, opposite the *Ysla de Mujeres*. This portion of the State of Yucatan is exceedingly rich in its own natural wealth. The forests teem with mahogany, campeche, log-wood, rose-wood, sandal-wood, beechy del mer, caoutchouc, and an immense variety of other woods, which are in great demand in the United States and European markets for furniture-making, &c. This will be a money-making speculation, and we sincerely hope the Company will immediately send out colonists. We are also informed by several prominent Government officials that other important privileges have been conceded to the same Company.

There is but little doubt that Dr. Ord will get his New-Orleans Steam-boat bill through Congress. It is one of the most popular measures of the day. What with Alexander's New-York and Mexican line, the Gulf Coast line, the monthly French and English boats, the proposed German and New-Orleans line, Mexico will have easy and prompt communication with the rest of the world.

Taking into consideration the advantages offered to colonists in Mexico, it is a matter of great surprise that European immigrants still flock in thousands to the bleak, barren wastes of Canada, or the deluding deserts of Australia, in preference to this magnificent country. Mexico is undoubtedly one of the most rich, if not the richest country on the globe. Within the tropics, nevertheless nine-tenths of her territory enjoys a climate almost temperate, yet she possesses but so small a population as to be utterly unable to develop the wealth which lies perfectly abandoned.

We are given to understand that a company (of whom Dr. James L. Ord, Col. E. A. Lever, Col. C. A. Mexia, and Rev. Father Vega are the principal members) have bought from the Government some thirty square leagues of land, comprising nearly two hundred thousand acres. The land is situated near the port of Tuxpan, on both sides of the river of that name.

The idea of the Company is to plant a colony there, and work the land. The inducements offered to colonists are as follows:

1. Great fertility of soil.
2. Cheap building material.
3. A salubrious climate.
4. Low taxes.
5. Large tracts of land.
6. Peaceful condition of the State.

Mexico's great drawback is want of population. Thousands upon thousands of square miles lie idle, and uncultivated, and the noble and daring red men roam at will, free and unmolested over vast plains, making their homes, the fastnesses of mountains, inaccessible to ordinary Christians. But peace is at last a fact. Lerdo's election has given fresh impetus to agriculture and commerce. The lively Irishman, the Englishman, the German, will each find "a manifest destiny" in the smiles of the señoritas, and with the mixture of blood will arise a new race that will make Mexico in the future one of the Powers of the world.

A topic, second to none in the interest it is exciting, is the railroad question. An impartial judgment in regard to the merits of Rosecrans' scheme over that of Plumb, the agent of the Texas International Railroad, is urged with great pertinacity by the Mexican Press. A great deal has been already said and written in favor of both projects. A short sketch of the two plans may not be uninteresting to those who are not acquainted with the matter from the beginning.

On the 10th of December, 1870, a concession was granted to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans to establish a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to some point on the Pacific coast, upon the basis of a grant conceded in 1868 to Messrs. Smith, Brennan, and Knight, who failed to act up to the contract. The subsidy that was granted to Gen. Rosecrans consisted in so many hectares of land for every kilometer finished. It was found, however, when the Company of the Interoceanic Railroad asked for plans of the public lands, that no such lands were disposable. This fact seemed to be virtually a death-blow to the formation of any such projects for the future. Nevertheless, at the request of Juarez and his Cabinet, Gen. Rosecrans again took the matter in hand, upon the Government offering that instead of land, a suitable sum of money (ten thousand dollars) per kilometer should be substituted. Upon these promises the Company again went to work, and experienced engineers have been sent upon exploring expeditions to all parts of the country, and very nearly fifty thousand dollars have already been spent upon the surveys. This Company, backed by heavy capitalists in New-York, Philadelphia, London, and Hamburg, is only awaiting the approbation of Congress (changing land for money) to commence operations.

Mr. Edward Lee Plumb came to Mexico about a year ago, as agent of the Texas International Railroad, (an extension of the Cairo and Fulton line,) with the endeavor to obtain a concession and subsidy from the Mexican Government to continue the line from Leredo, on the Bravo River, down to the City of Mexico; also, to run from the City of Mexico to the Pacific, with branch lines to all the Western States; thus interfering with the plan of the Interoceanic Railroad Company. Up to the present time no decided step has been taken in Congress in regard to Mr. Plumb's plan. A warfare perfectly scandalous has been carried on by Congress in regard to these projects, which are used one against another in the form of competition, so as to allow time to the Vera Cruz Railroad speculators to step in and be the third party in discord, perfectly unmindful of the promises to Gen. Rosecrans, and the responsibility of the Government itself in not acting in the upright manner it was expected; at the same time showing a blindness to the interests of the country, knowing that to raise Mexico from the condition in which she finds herself, foreign capital is absolutely necessary, yet refusing to take the hand, which is freely offered with the best intentions, from the United States.

The managers of the Vera Cruz Railroad offer but an extremely distant view of the future prospects in Mexico, if we but observe the line which is now nearly complete. The rule of proportion has been thoroughly studied in the following example: If fifteen years are necessary to build a road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, how many years will it require to complete a line from Mexico to the Pacific? The answer opens a dismal perspective to the grandchildren of the present generation, anxiously looking toward the completion of the line, before being laid in the graves of their ancestors.

The straightforward manner of Gen. Rosecrans, his simple propositions, the securities he offers, the sympathy he has won for himself from the great masses, and above all the interests of the country itself, are bound to have their effect, and defeat the schemes of his lobbying rivals. All the States are eagerly expecting the prompt dispatch of the Rosecrans concession, with as little red-tapery as possible, rightly judging that the country once united by its "iron rivers," will at once drop into the channel of prosperity, and as a natural consequence abolish the system of *pronunciamientos*.

Colima, the Moka of Mexico, has again sent a message to Congress from her Legislature urging the adoption of the Rosecrans line in the following terms:

> "*Citizen Deputies*: The glorious idea which actually occupies Mexico, and is so enthusiastically received in Colima, is the construction of the Interoceanic Railroad, proposed by Gen. Rosecrans. Colima being extremely interested in this grand work as the only means offered to her to raise herself from the prostration in which she is plunged, to a degree of brilliant prosperity, has to make a powerful effort to aid in the realization of the work, with greater reason as the railroad will start, as we have good foundation to believe, from the magnificent harbor of Manzanillo and pass through the State. It is, therefore, our duty to co-operate either with the subsidy solicited by Mr. Rosecrans or with bonds of the Company. Either way the Treasury of the State has to hold the funds, and as the law of taxation imposes a twenty-five per cent. on all funds collected, to be paid to the Federal Government, it is absolutely necessary to beg from Congress the exemption of this tax, which in justice ought not in the present case, to be collected, as the levying of it would be another burden on the State, harder to bear on account of the sacrifice to be made in aiding the establishment of the railroad. For the reasons herein explained the following proposition is presented:
>
> First and only. Congress is hereby petitioned to withdraw the additional tax of twenty-five per cent. upon the funds collected by the State to subsidize or hold shares of the Interoceanic Railroad proposed by W. S. Rosecrans."

All the States are actuated by the same spirit, and messages are constantly sent to Congress from all parts, couched in the same terms. In order to save time, and give method to the discussions for improvements of public works, Congress has devoted two days in the week, Tuesdays and Fridays, to this most important movement, but notwithstanding these two days being broadly devoted to all branches of material improvement, the two projects of the Interoceanic and International Companies have been used as foils, one against another, to the utter exclusion of any other projects.

The Sonora State Railroad will probably, nevertheless, take the lead over all other concessions, in spite of its having been kept in the shade. The Legislature of the State having given its approval to the concession proposed by Mr. James Eldredge, sent it on to Mexico to receive the authorization of Congress, who passed it into the hands of the Committee of Industry. In a letter addressed by the Chairman to the representative, extremely flattering indications of a favorable exit are mentioned, and wherein is also expressed the full conviction that full power will be granted to the State to use for its own benefit all privileges which the Federal authority has over water-fronts, boundaries, &c. It may therefore be expected that Sonora will soon raise herself above the level of her sister States, and greatly improve the state of the frontier.

Mr. Willard, United States Consul in Guaymas, in accordance with a leave of absence, passed through Mexico, detaining himself a short time in the capital, and by this day's packet will go on to New-York. Mr. Carlos Mexia, Secretary of the Mexican Commissions Claims, will also start by the same packet. This gentleman, knowing and so well known in Washington society, needs neither encomiums nor introductions; his gentlemanly bearing in society has drawn toward him the sympathies of all.

VERIDICO.

Formation of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, which took such a prominent part in the late campaign, met at No. 146 East Forty-fourth-street, last evening, to arrange for a permanent social organization. About forty members were present. Col. Robert Des Anges presided. A letter was received from Gen. Sigel requesting to be enrolled a member of the Club. Gens. Davies and Tremaine, Cols. Thomas Freeborn and Joseph Yeomans, Majors Cooney and Bullard, and Capts. H. C. Broas, J. Osborn, and Scanlon were appointed to select a Club-house, prepare by-laws, &c.

LOUISIANA.

Injunctions Issued Against the Warmoth Clique for Fraud and Usurpation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—A sudden check to Warmoth's fraudulent operations has occurred today. Mr. Kellogg filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against Warmoth, Jack Wharton, F. H. Hatch, and Durant Daporte, alleging acts of usurpation, fraud, and wrong-doing, and has obtained an injunction from Judge E. H. Durell, sitting as Circuit Judge, restraining the above parties from doing any act whatever as a Returning Board in connection with the late election; also restrains the New-Oleans *Republican* from making any publication of returns. This bill was prepared by District-Attorney Beckwith, and the question as to continuance of injunction is to be heard next Tuesday. If sustained, the Returning Board will consist of Herron, Secretary of State; John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, and James Longstreet, by whom there will be an honest return. Warmoth utterly ignores and disregards the State Courts in connection with any act, however flagrant or daring, which he may contemplate perpetrating. Arrests are continually being made of parties all over the State for acts of violence, fraud, and violation of the Enforcement act. United States officials are thankful to the Federal Government for sustaining them in the faithful discharge of their duties. The vote of this city is not yet completed, and without it the final result cannot be given.

FOOT-BALL.

The Inter-University Match Between Yale and Columbia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 16.—The match game of foot-ball which Yale challenged Columbia to play, came off this afternoon at Hamilton Park. The Columbia men arrived, some of them on this morning's boat, and some of them on the eleven o'clock train. They were a splendid-looking set of men, in good spirits, and so confident of winning that their backers bet on them freely, and even offered odds as great as five to two. The game was to be played with a rubber ball, best five goals out of nine, and in case of darkness coming on, the side ahead at that time was to be declared the winner. Game was to have been called at 2½ P. M., but with the usual unavoidable delay, it did not really begin until about 2¾. As the men stood at their positions before the ball was canted for the first time, the difference between them was very noticeable. Columbia's champions were large, heavy, and solid, while the Yales men were small and seemed chosen more for activity and speed. They were, too, differently arranged. Columbia had two men near the goal posts, and the others were scattered carelessly about the field, but the Yale men were placed with almost mathematical precision. At the goal-posts were the two "keepers," and on their right and left two side men. At a considerable distance from and in front of the goal were the middle-men, eight in number, and arranged like a crescent, with its horns resting on either side of the field. In the centre of the crescent were the six "rushers," who were to follow the ball wherever it went, and who, as they were to do the hard fighting, were the heaviest men on the Yale side. Two "pea-nutters," who were to keep ahead of the ball, and when it came near the goal to drive it over, completed the number. To look at the men and the disposition of them, it seemed as though Columbia would play the hardest and most energetic game, and that if Yale beat it could only be by force of strategy. Platt opened the game for Yale by a rousing cant which carried it over half the field. Then the Columbia men got it, and with a rush carried it ahead, and on, until it seemed as though by force of weight and numbers they would carry it straight through the goal. And they did get it clear up to the posts, but here one of the keepers made a very pretty stop and sent it to one of the middle-men. He passed it to a second, and he to a third, who kicked it, not down but across the field where stood another ready to receive it and carry it still further.

All was done so quickly that before the Columbia men really perceived it, the ball had been kicked, not through, but around them, and the goal was won by Yale in fifteen minutes. The Columbia men now prepared for work, determined not to be fooled so again, while Yale felt that to win the second goal was for her to win the game. The second goal was almost a repetition of the first, in all but time. The ball was first taken by Columbia, and rushed to the posts. There it was taken by Yale, and by skillful playing taken to the other end of the field, but Columbia was on the lookout this time, and sent it back again, and so the ball wavered back and forth several times until in an hour to a minute Yale won the second goal. Columbia was now desperate. It was now no longer a question whether they could win or not, but of whether they should go home utterly routed. The result of her system of play was now apparent. All her men had followed the ball, and all were therefore tired and not up to their game when they were needed most. The Yale men had handled themselves carefully, and were in excellent condition. Still Columbia made a noble rally and fought fiercely. For three-quarters of an hour did the ball hover about their goal, and was only kept from going through by almost superhuman exertions on their part, Moore, especially, of Columbia, covering himself with glory. But fate was against them, and Yale won the third goal, and the game, in fifty-one minutes.

Darkness now prevented further playing, and the game was called and given to Yale. A more perfect day for the match could not have been imagined, and the ground was in excellent condition. About 400 persons, mostly students, witnessed the game.

MARITIME NEWS.

Canadian Vessels in Trouble—Severe Snow-Storm and its Effects.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The brig Triton, which went ashore below this place, has been gotten off and towed up to be surveyed.

A telegram from Gaspe states that Capt. Vivian, of the barkentine John & Henry, before reported lost at Cape Cove, about forty miles from Gaspe, was rescued by Mr. J. W. Holt and another gentleman. The crew were lost.

Snow fell here last night.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 16.—A snow-storm prevails here, and several steamers, propellers, and schooners have been compelled to put back.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—The owners of the brig Ben Nevis have libeled the schooner W. E. Archer, of Gloucester, for damage caused by collision in this harbor during the gale of Thursday last.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—The schooner Jane was seized at Cornwall, yesterday, for a violation of the revenue laws. Her Majesty's ship Plover sailed for Bermuda today. The steam-ships Austrian, from Liverpool, arrived here at 7 P. M. yesterday; and the Peruvian, from Baltimore, at 9 P. M.

The Cunard steam-ship Malta, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here last night disabled. She left Boston on Tuesday last, and the following day her shaft broke. She then made sail, and bore up toward Halifax. The steam-ship Neptune, which was driven ashore in the recent gale, has been got off, it is believed uninjured.

Political News from Alabama and Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Mr. Tyler, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, telegraphs to George S. Houston that the Democrats will have four or five majority on the joint ballot in the Legislature. Houston and Judge R. W. Walker, of Huntsville, are prominent Democratic aspirants to the United States Senate.

The official returns from Tennessee give Greeley 8,213 majority, with ten counties to hear from.

The Latest Election Returns from Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—The official returns from all the counties but one give Grant 1,975 majority. The county to be heard from is reported to have given Greeley 100 majority.

RECOVERING FROM THE FIRE

Present Situation of the Various Business Interests.

Amount of Wool Known to Have Been Destroyed—Form of Help Required—Unneeded Assistance Rapidly Coming In.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—I have obtained from quite trustworthy sources some valuable information regarding the standing of the leading houses in the different branches of trade burned out in the great three days' fire, and the probable effect of the fire upon general business. First, concerning the leather market. Boston has long been regarded as the upper-leather market of the country, and the destruction of its large stock must, of necessity, greatly influence the trade in all sections. It is roughly estimated that three million sides of upper and rough leather and calf-skins were destroyed. Already the prices in upper-leather have advanced from ten to twenty per cent., and it is quite likely that a corner will be made in this staple; shoe manufacturers generally have small stocks, and the control of the market is easily obtainable. The tanneries are nowhere heavily stocked, many having been run the past weeks on short time, and consequently the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Of sole-leather it is known that 300,000 sides at least were burned. But the quantity of hides destroyed was very small, and, therefore, there is no earthly reason for an advance in this material. A rise in the cost of boots and shoes is inevitable, and people who come here to buy must be prepared to pay much higher prices than formerly, and to draw from much smaller stocks. The boot and shoe trade is regarded as in a good condition. Dealers burned out had as a general thing higher stocks than many supposed.

The most exact statement of the quantity of wool destroyed, just made, gives a total of 10,225,000 pounds, distributed as follows:

	Pounds.
Domestic fleece	4,250,000
California, Oregon, &c	2,000,000
Tub	50,000
Scoured	150,000
Pulled	1,325,000
Australian	1,500,000
Cape	150,000
South American	200,000
Sundries	604,000

These figures were obtained yesterday direct from the individual losers. The amount now in bonded warehouses in this city, as reported at the Custom-house yesterday afternoon, is 14,700,000 pounds, in Philadelphia 200,000 pounds, and in New-York 17,000,000 pounds. Most of the small jobbers here are probably all right, but it is feared that two or three of the large jobbers, between whom there was a good deal of rivalry, may fail. The market since the fire has naturally been unsettled, and prices are irregular. There has been a brisk inquiry from manufacturers, and the sales since the fire, up to last night, have been 800,000 pounds. Cotton goods are not likely to be much affected. It was the close of the season when the fire came, and the amount of stock in store was small. There was quite a large destruction of carpets, some setting it as high as 200,000 rolls. The Lowell Company had a large stock destroyed. The stock from the carpet-mills was mostly stored in the city and within the burnt district. The trade in best grades of carpeting is somewhat injured, but in cheap grades, for counting-rooms and such places, there is a great demand. The wholesale clothing houses, as has already been stated, were all burned out, and with them an immense quantity of stock in store for the Fall and early Winter season. But the manufacturers, as a general thing, will quickly recover, and the market will not be seriously affected. Large numbers of houses in the crockery trade were also burned out, but, as is the case with the clothiers, all the firms are now in new locations, and prepared to fill orders.

After a careful review of the present state of trade, the general conclusion is that all branches affected will soon be righted. Everything seems to be progressing in the right direction. Men are pushing on, making the best possible terms with their creditors, and endeavoring to get in as quickly as possible for the Winter trade. It is noticeable that outsiders owing bills here are to a great extent anticipating their payments. Several instances of the payment of bills due on the 1st of December, and some as late as the 1st of January, have been reported today and yesterday. This is the best possible aid or relief that can be given to the sufferers by the fire. If every one who owes a bill in Boston should pay up within the next four weeks, there would be more money in the city to handle than there has been for a long time. The banks are all sound, as far as heard from. The paper they hold is largely that of outsiders, indorsed by the burned-out houses, and it is fortunate that the general state of business abroad, in other commercial centres, is so satisfactory that calls are not to be made for their settlement. Most of the leather houses have established themselves for the present, some on Fulton-street, some on Commercial-street, and others on India, Broad, Elm, and elsewhere in the North End. An effort is being made to locate the hide, leather, and shoe trades together as soon as possible. Most of the "burned outs" make a respectable showing of stock in store today.

The bright side to Boston's calamity is, on the whole, exceedingly cheering. Those who have at all examined the situation cannot see how the men and women who work with their hands so suddenly thrown out of employment, can long be idle, or can long suffer, or, indeed, can fail to reap a speedy benefit, instead of experience loss, by the event. The thousands of working girls out of work by the destruction of the clothing manufactories, about whom so much has been said, must soon find plenty of work. The great stocks destroyed must not only be at once replaced, but the Winter stocks must be made up. Then, for working-men of all classes there must, of necessity, be a great demand. Buildings are to be immediately erected, and calls for all classes of artisans must be made; the brick-yards all about Boston must increase their forces, as already the demand for bricks is immense; so must the granite quarries and yards, to which already big orders have gone. The people who will bear the roughest experiences will be those ranged in the "genteel classes," small merchants who lost everything—and there were many of these—merchants' clerks who had small interests in houses utterly destroyed, and the owners of safes holding all their earthly possessions, or their books and papers most valuable, which, on opening, proved no safes at all, and presented for the sorrowful contemplation of their owners charred and blackened rubbish in the place of bonds and representatives of property. These will not ask for the aid which the Relief Committee have decided is needed, and what will become of the money now pouring in from the great charitable world is a problem. The Committee have indeed made a serious bull, and some of the proudest Bostonians are greatly humbled thereby. The Relief Committee have opened a working men's head-quarters, where men thrown out of work by the fire and needing work may apply. The Committee call on people needing help to send to this head-quarters, and in order to get at the number of people employed before the fire in the burnt district, they have sent circulars through the town to all burned-out firms.

With the talk about town of regarding the cause of the fire and its management by the fire department, there is much said about the blowing up of buildings during the fire. It is asserted by many that the work was done improperly and illegally, and that the city can be held by owners of the property thus destroyed for damages. It is said that so loosely were the permits to use powder drawn and given to different parties, that they might have under them blown up the entire city at their discretion. The number of buildings blown up is quite large, and of those shattered is also considerable.

The remains of two ladies taken from the ruins of the fire on Wednesday are in charge of an undertaker, and there is no way of identifying them except by patches of clothing. The remains of the mother of Miss Martha Hutchinson have been found among the ruins of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Lowe's store. Miss Hutchinson saved herself by jumping from the window. Search continues for other bodies.

A contribution of $500 was received today from the Chicago Police for the Boston Police.

A perpetual injunction has been issued against the National Insurance Company of this city, and S. F. Humphrey, Hiram Ruggles, and N. H. Dillingham have been appointed receivers.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the citizens today resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and a committee appointed to raise contributions for the sufferers by the Boston fire.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Scientific Research on the Horse Distemper—Personal Notes—The Currency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Dr. J. J. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and a very high medical authority, in a letter to the *Evening Star*, on the subject of the horse distemper, says: "I have been asked to say a word with regard to the supposed connection between microscopic organisms in the air and the epidemic catarrh now prevailing among our horses, and have no hesitation in stating that I am unacquainted with any facts which can be regarded as proof of the correctness of this notion." After alluding to the theories of a connection between epidemics and microscopic germs in the air, in a manner implying doubt of their correctness, Surgeon Woodward adds:

> "Nevertheless, I certainly regard the microscopical forms which exist in the atmosphere, and their possible influence on man, as a proper matter for scientific study; and by way of contributing my mite to this difficult subject, I would state that within the last few days I have collected the organic forms from a quantity of the air of a stable in this city in which were a number of the sick horses, and submitted them to the highest powers of the microscope without finding any which are not usually encountered when no epidemic is prevailing, and have also subjected the mucus discharge from the nostrils of several of the horses to the same examination with like negative results."

The new phase of the disease denominated the dropsy has appeared in the stables here, and more apprehension is felt as to the effects of the disease than at any time before.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Senators Cameron, Osborne and Spencer, and ex-Senator Wade were among the callers on the President today. There were in addition many others who called to pay their respects. The ante-chamber of the Executive office presented, this forenoon, a scene of animation that has not characterized it for many months.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. John M. B. Clitz has been detached from the command of the California and ordered to return home and await orders; Lieut. B. F. Tilley has been ordered to temporary duty at Washington; Lieut. Frederick B. Greenleaf, to the Naval Observatory.

PERSONAL.

Governor-elect Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is still in Washington. He was at the Navy Department this morning in conference with Secretary Robeson.

Second Controller Broadhead has completed his official report. It is merely a detail of office work, and contains no recommendations whatever.

A MAIL BURNT.

The New-Orleans mail of Sunday, due on Wednesday morning, is just received. Some of the newspaper packages have been damaged by fire.

A WISE JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Judge of the Police Court has decided a case in which a street-car conductor was charged with assault and battery in putting off from a car a drunken and unruly passenger. It was held that a conductor has a right to use reasonable force to preserve order in such cases.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The People of Arizona Protesting Against the Military Changes—The Missing Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—McCormick has been re-elected delegate to Congress from Arizona Territory.

A notorious criminal named Mortimer, confined in Sacramento Jail, accused of murder and robbery, made three desperate attempts to commit suicide yesterday, but was unsuccessful in every attempt.

The people of Ariona protest against having the Territory transferred to the Department of New-Mexico, and also against the assignment of Gen. Howard, or any one else, to the command in place of Gen. Crooke.

The Apaches living in San Pedro bottom are dying rapidly of consumption and scrofula.

During an affray in San Francisco last night, Jacob Stoke shot Louis Ferras, inflicting a flesh wound. Ferras was arrested.

The steam-ship Arizona is twelve days overdue. She has not been heard from at San Diego, and fears are entertained for her safety.

The steam-ship Costa Rica sailed for Panama today.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASINGTON, Nov. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly risen on the lakes, and thence over the whole country east of the Mississippi, with prevailing westerly to northerly winds, clearing, clear, and cold weather in the North-west, and everywhere in the immediate trans-Mississippi country north of Arkansas the pressure has also increased, with clear, cold weather, and gentle westerly to northerly winds. The afternoon reports show continued high barometer from the Pacific coast to the Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

On the lower lakes, and thence over New-England, clearing and clear cold weather, with heavy frosts; in the Middle States, clear cold weather, high barometers, and north-westerly winds, veering to northerly; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, clear, cold weather, high barometers and northerly winds, veering to north-easterly; in the north-west, partly cloudy weather and south-westerly to north-westerly winds, with low temperatures, extending to the Ohio Valley and the upper lakes.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 34°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 43°; 9 P. M., 35½°; 12 P. M., 33°. Average temperature yesterday, 37¾°; average temperature for the week, 46°.

The Latest Scratchings on the Cabinet Slate.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The *Democrat* this morning states editorially and advisedly that there will be but two changes in President Grant's Cabinet on the 4th of March next. These will be the retirement of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell. The former, it is expected, will be offered the mission to England, and the latter will endeavor to obtain a seat in the United States Senate.

Personal.

Sir Anthony Barclay, of Canada; Commodore C. P. Lowell, of the United States Navy, and Edwin Adams, are at the Astor House. Hon. Hallet Kilburn, of Washington; Judge W. H. Davis, of Albany, and Samuel Cuffles, of St Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. R. L. Gibson, of New-Orleans; Gen. W. H. Harris, of Mississippi; M. Marshall, of England, and R. Planas, of Spain, are at the New-York Hotel. William Williams, M. C., of Buffalo, and Commodore Clark, of the United States Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. James H. Carleton, of the United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel. Senator Chandler, of Michigan; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-London, and Hon. B. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Pay-master R. J. Carmody, of the United States Navy, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. G. F. Wilson, financial agent of the Costa Rica Railroad Company, and Hon. E. Austin Paige, of England, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, and Manuel J. Lainez, of the Argentine Legation, sailed for Europe yesterday.

ITALY.

The Pope Declines to Receive Aid From the Italian Government.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, having addressed an official communication to the Pope guaranteeing the payment to His Holiness of the annuity voted to him by the Italian Parliament, Cardinal Antonelli has sent a reply to the Minister, notifying him that the Pope declines to receive the annuity.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Result of Jumping From a Train.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—The railroad accident, reported last night, on the Little Rock Railroad was caused by a broken rail. The engineer saw it, but too late to stop the train, and he and the fireman jumped from the engine as it struck the gap and were caught under the engine. Putnam, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman (colored) had one of his legs broken and was otherwise injured. Conductor Parmalee was on the engine and stuck to it and was uninjured.

Singular Disaster and Fortunate Escape.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—A collision occurred last evening, on the Erie Railway, at Cheektowaga crossing, three miles from here. A locomotive of one train passed through two passenger-cars of another train, demolishing the locomotive and cars. From fifteen to twenty ladies were in one car, only one of whom was slightly injured in the hand.

RAID ON CONCERT-SALOONS.

The Proprietors and Inmates of All the Broadway Dens of Vice Arrested—They Will be Arraigned This Morning.

A determined effort was made by the Police authorities, last night, to break up those vile dens of infamy and vice which for so lengthy a period have been allowed to flourish and pursue their vile business on New-York's principal thoroughfare. The privileges which the proprietors of these infamous resorts, known as concert-saloons, have enjoyed, and the protection which has been for so long a period extended to them, have made those interested in their management so bold that they threw off all semblance of decency, and the saloons have been noted for the debauchery nightly practised therein. The female attendants at these establishments, emboldened by their apparent immunity from arrest and police interference, became more reckless in the display of their flaunting vice, and made their appearance at their nightly vocations in a state of semi-nudity, attracting to the saloons the most vicious and depraved of New-York's society, until their tolerated existence became a reproach to the City. Among the frequent visitors to these vile resorts were numbered young men of respectable connections, mere youths, who there learned their first lessons in vice and dissipation. These vile resorts are all situated in the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Precincts, and Supt. Kelso at length determined to make one more effort to crush them out of existence, if this desideratum was at all likely to be reached by the arrest of the proprietors and the attendants. With this laudable object in view, the Superintendent a few days ago summoned to his office Capts. Clinchy, McCullough and Byrnes, of the Fourteenth, Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts respectively, and directed them to appear before the Police Magistrates of their respective districts, and prefer complaints against the concert saloons in their precincts as disorderly houses. In accordance with these directions the Captains named applied for and obtained warrants against nine of these hells. The warrants were granted by Justice Ledwith, sitting at Jefferson Market Police Court, and Alderman Coman at the Tombs. Having obtained the warrants a consultation was had, and it was determined that a simultaneous raid should be made on all these places at 11 o'clock last night. This programme was carried out to the letter, and the result was that the station-houses in the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Precincts were filled to overflowing with a motley collection of unfortunate and disreputable females, who made the Police stations ring with their ribald jests, obscene songs, and blasphemous conversation.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, assembled all the available force of his command between 10 and 11 P. M., and ordered them to don their plain attire. The men were divided into squads, each under the command of a Sergeant, and were started out on their mission in behalf of public morality without having been informed of what was required of them. The Sergeants were given the warrants and were directed to enter the places named in these instruments at precisely 11 o'clock. The raid was in this way made simultaneously, and proved to be a perfect success.

The "Canterbury" saloon, located on the first floor of No. 632 Broadway, was visited by Capt. Clinchy in person, with a sufficient force at his back to prevent any resistance. This is the largest and most flashily decorated place of the kind on Broadway, and has forty female attendants, all attired in costumes outvieing in scantiness the slender draperies of the "Black Crook" ballet. This place is kept by Elisha Gregory and Frederick Hughes. The appearance of the Police created the utmost consternation among the females and visitors, and a stampede was the result, but the Captain had taken the precaution to guard the rear doors of the saloon leading to Crosby-street, and none of those in the saloon were allowed to escape. Gregory & Hughes and all the women in the place were arrested, and the male visitors, much to their relief, were allowed to depart. The prisoners, after donning suitable street attire, were marched off to the Station-house in Mulberry-street and locked up. In the meantime Sergt. Polhanus, of the Fourteenth Precinct, visited the "Dew Drop In," in the basement of No. 556 Broadway, where the proprietor, Richard Campbell, and twenty girls were captured. Sergt. Buckley went to the "Oriental," in the basement of No. 626 Broadway, where the proprietor and fifteen girls were arrested. Sergt. Cornwell visited the "Assembly Rooms," on the second floor of No. 636 Broadway, where Charles Wakefield, the proprietor, and twenty-two females were taken into custody. The "New Idea" saloon, in the basement of No. 598 Broadway, of which Baker and Mrs. Brown are the proprietors, was visited by Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct. The proprietors and fifteen girls were captured. This is the place where Ed. Perkins, alias "Indian Ned," was shot and killed some months ago. Capt. McCullough then hurried to the "Alexis" Saloon, in the basement of No. 504 Broadway, where eight girls were arrested. While this was going on Capt. Byrnes and Sergts. Holbraw and Carpenter raided on the Pavilion, on Broadway, between Fourth and Amity streets, of which one Geyser is the proprietor, where twenty girls were arrested, the "Branch," at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, of which Harry Wenters is proprietor, where ten girls were arrested, and the Arion, No. 720 Broadway, of which a fellow named —— Edwards is proprietor, where sixteen girls were captured. All these last named were locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Police Courts this morning.

Harvey Young the Oldest Skin Gambler in New-York Held on the Charge of a Times Reporter.

Detective Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was detailed by Capt. Byrnes to attend to the skin game of Harvey Young, at No. 681 Broadway, in response to a complaint of a police reporter of the TIMES, arrested James Turleigh, alias Farrelly, as the dealer of the game in which the TIMES reporter had voluntarily submitted to be robbed on Thursday night last. Turleigh, however, was not the real party, and the TIMES reporter on appearing at Jefferson Market Court, before Justice Fowler, yesterday morning, declined to make any complaint against him, and he was discharged. But against Young and Yorke, the cue-keeper, the supporters of the gambling-house, the TIMES reporter entered a strenuous complaint, which was at once entertained by Justice Ledwith, and both Young and Yorke were committed for trial on a charge of felony in the Court of General Sessions. Young was concerned in the Bill Poole murder, and about three years ago he shot Bob Willis, the keeper of a rival gambling-house on Broadway. He has never been tried for either of the offenses he is charged with.

GENERAL NEWS.

Severe Storm Throughout the North of Europe.

Over One Hundred Vessels Wrecked and Many Lives Lost.

Improvement in the Health of King Amadeus.

Reported Discovery of Diamonds Near Salt Lake City.

Terrible Murder of a Woman and Her Child.

GERMANY.

The Gale on the Prussian Coast—Recovery of Bismarck.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Stralsund, of today's date, reports that eighty vessels were totally wrecked in the late gale. The town was considerably damaged by inundation.

The fishermen on the islands of Zingst, Dars, and Hiddensoe lost all their fishing-smacks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were heavily damaged by the high water. Nearly all the cattle on the islands were drowned. The wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering greatly for want of fresh water, food, and shelter. The Government has dispatched steamers laden with supplies to their relief.

The island of Rugen has also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing-boats have been destroyed, and the fields near the coast line are flooded.

The loss of life, both on the islands and the mainland, is very great.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The departure of a physician from Berlin for Varzin, to attend Prince Bismarck, created grave apprehensions in this city as to the condition of the Premier. All fears have, however, been dispelled by the receipt of dispatches stating that the Prince is progressing toward recovery.

DENMARK.

Terrible Effects of the Late Storm.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—The storm which raged in the North of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark and on the coast. The wind blew a hurricane, and rain and snow fell incessantly. The streams rose to an unusual height, overflowing their banks and inundating the country for miles around. Great damage was done to the sea-port towns, and numerous marine disasters occurred. Reports of the loss of twenty-four ships have already been received. Half of the town of Præstoe, in the island of Seeland, in the Baltic, was laid waste by the force of the wind. The small island of Botoe was entirely submerged by water, and every inhabitant was drowned.

SPAIN.

Alarming Statement Concerning the Health of King Amadeus.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Court physicians issued a bulletin this morning stating that his Majesty, King Amadeus, passed a bad night.

The Lower House of the Cortes has passed the first clause of the Mortgage Bank bill, by a vote of 126 against 58.

There is trouble at Vittoria, capital of the Province of Alava, between the Government authorities and the artillery troops stationed there, caused by the opposition of the latter to the appointment of Gen. Hidalgo as Captain-General of the Province. The latest reports from the town state that the troops maintained their defiant attitude, and more serious trouble is feared.

In consequence of the recent demonstration of roving Carlist bands in the northern provinces, the garrison at Santander has been increased and a force of carbineers has been concentrated at Logrono.

A bulletin issued this afternoon announces that the health of King Amadeus is improving.

A dispatch from Vittor to-night reports that Captain-General Hidalgo has resigned, and the conflict between the authorities and artillery troops has ended. The American man-of-war Plymouth has left Barcelona.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Public Expression of French Sympathy for the Imperial Cause.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The ex-Empress Eugenie held a fête at Chiselhurst yesterday. Many visitors were present from Paris. A number of regiments stationed at Versailles sent bouquets.

A banquet in celebration of the opening of the Australian Telegraph line was given at the Cannon-street Hotel last night. Three hundred persons were present. Earl Kimberly presided.

The Norwegian ship Sesostris was wrecked in the North Sea during the terrible gale of Wednesday last, and fourteen of the crew perished.

FRANCE.

Arms for the Carlists Seized—Our Naval Fleet.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Twenty-three cases of Marseilles rifles, which were to be sent to the Carlists now in the Spanish Province of Gerona, have been seized at Perpignan, by the authorities of that town.

The United States war steamer Shenandoah, has arrived at Marseilles. She will shortly sail for Tunis.

UTAH GOSSIP.

The Diamond Fever Breaking Out—Destitution of Miners.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—Quite an excitement was created here today on the report of the New-York lapidaries now here, that among the samples of precious stones brought to this city by J. F. Berry, are twenty-six genuine diamonds, one of which weighs three carats. Berry declares his readiness to pilot any party to the locality of the discovery at once, and positively asserts that they can find diamonds. He says the place is where Janin, of San Francisco, went, and that his report was true. The location is not in New-Mexico or Arizona, but in Western Colorado. A number of leading capitalists are putting up money for an organized expedition to the spot.

Over 200 transfers of mining property were made today, mostly by poor miners to enable them to obtain the mere necessaries of life.

Miners from different districts are flocking to the city just now. The present cold weather at this season of the year is unprecedented.

The keeper of an intelligence office, named Cameron, was committed to jail today, in default of $3,000 bail, for drugging and outraging a girl fourteen years of age.

The coal mines at Evanston, near the head of Echo Cañon, are reported to be on fire.

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

A Laboring Man Kills the Wife and Child of His Employer.

PETERSBORO, Ontario, Nov. 16.—A horrible murder has been committed in the township of Dummer, near the head of Stony Lake. A man named Briton, employed as a laborer by a farmer named Payne, murdered the wife and child of the latter. The woman's head was terribly crushed, and the child was found with its throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching.

Escape of a Bank Forger.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—William Anderson, alias Cohen, the bank forger, escaped from an officer today while being taken to jail.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN DEEP SORROW.

Sad is my song to-night, and brief as sad,
For my long-suffering heart is fit to break;
Do what I will, the one glad note I had
I cannot, cannot wake.

Grief, that for many and many a season past
I have repressed, though oft so sorely tried,
Breaks in upon me, wave on wave, at last,
And will not be denied.

Two troublous figures will arise upon
And float before my sight, what'er I do;
One is my tearful Past, my Future one,
And that is tearful too!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE KING LEAR OF THE RUSSIAN STEPPES.

Translated from Ivan Tourguenef.

BY MRS. BURY PALLISER.

One Winter's evening a party of college friends had assembled together, and the conversation turned upon Shakespeare, and upon the different characters in his plays, which were all drawn with such astonishing truthfulness that each one could name an *Othello*, a *Hamlet*, or a *Falstaff* as among the persons they had chanced to meet. "And I, gentlemen," said our host, "have known a *King Lear*." And he began his narrative.

I passed my early youth in the country, in the domain of my mother, a rich Russian landed proprietor in the Government of X——. The most striking impression that has remained upon my memory, is the person of Martin Petrovitch Kharlof, our nearest neighbor. In my life I never saw any one like him. Imagine a man of gigantic stature, with an enormous body, upon which was set, without any appearance of neck, a monstrous head, surmounted by a tangled mass of grayish, yellow hair, almost joining his shaggy eyebrows. On his sunburnt face was a broad, flat nose, little blue eyes, and a small mouth. His voice was hoarse but sonorous. The expression of his face was not disagreeable; there was a certain grandeur in it, but so strange, so extraordinary! And then, what arms, what legs, what shoulders! Summer and Winter, Kharlof wore a kind of tunic of greenish cloth, confined at the waist by a Circassian belt. I never saw him wear a cravat. He breathed slowly and heavily, like a bullock, and walked noiselessly. His Herculian strength inspired the respect of all the country round, and various legends were circulated relating to it. It was affirmed that one day, on meeting a bear, he felled it to the earth with his fist; and that, on another occasion, having surprised a peasant in his orchard in the act of stealing his bee-hives, he flung him over the hedge, together with the horse and cart he had brought to carry away his plunder. But Kharlof did not pride himself on his physical strength so much as upon his birth, his position, and the mental superiority for which he gave himself credit. My mother received him with especial kindness, for he had saved her life, twenty years ago, by stopping her carriage on the edge of a deep ravine into which the horses had fallen. The shafts and harness were broken, but Kharlof never left his hold of the wheel, though the blood was starting from his finger-nails. It was my mother who had given him his wife, an orphan reared in her own house. She died young, leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom was married.

Kharlof was a good landed proprietor. Of the obedience of his peasantry it were idle to speak. Large and heavy as he was, he never went on foot, but drove a low droski, drawn by an old, decrepit horse, bearing the scar of a wound it had received in battle. Behind the droski sat always his little Cossack boy, Maximka.

I have already said that my mother treated Kharlof with respect. She saw in him a kind of devoted giant, who, if needs be, would not hesitate to fight a whole army of revolted serfs. Besides, he was loyal, never borrowed money, never drank, and, if he was deficient in education, was not wanting in intelligence. Who would have thought this giant, so confident in his own powers, was subject to fits of melancholy? They would come on without any apparent cause, and he would then shut himself up in his room and call his Cossack boy to read or sing to him—the colossus Kharlof feared death.

Men of great physical power are generally phlegmatic, but this was not his case. His wrath was easily aroused, and no one had the power of more readily irritating him than the brother of his deceased wife, a contemptible little being, half buffoon, half parasite, who lived with us. His name was Bitschkof, but he always bore the sobriquet of Souvenir.

I was anxious to see Kharlof's house, and one day proposed to return with him; it was situated on the top of a hill. We entered the courtyard. On one side was an old habitation with thatched roof; on the other, a newly-built house. "See," said Kharlof, "in what a hovel my father lived, and look at the palace I have built for myself." It was so slightly built, it looked like a castle of cards. Five or six dogs, each one uglier than the other, saluted us with furious barkings. "These are our shepherd dogs," said Kharlof, "of the true Crimean race. Be quiet, you rascals, or I will hang you all."

A young man in a long nankeen coat appeared at the door-step of the new house, and reverentially assisted his father-in-law to alight. "Anna," called Kharlof, "the son of Natalia Nicolavna condescends to visit us. We must entertain him. Arrange the table immediately. Where is little Evlampia?"

"She is not at home; she is gone to the fields to gather corn-flowers." Evlampia was the younger daughter, and her father's favorite. In a few minutes all was ready. Surprised at the rapidity with which Kharlof's orders were executed, I followed him into the dining-room, where, on a table, covered with a white-patterned red cloth, was laid out the repast, consisting of curds, cream, wheaten bread, and powdered sugar, mixed with cinnamon. While I was eating, Kharlof fell asleep. Anna stood before me perfectly motionless, her eyes fixed upon the ground, and through the window I could see her husband leading my horse up and down the court-yard, polishing with his hands the curb-chain which he had detached from the bridle.

My mother did not like Kharlof's eldest daughter. She thought her proud. Toward my mother she was cold and reserved, though she had placed her at school, found her a husband, and presented her, on the day of her marriage, with a thousand roubles and an Indian shawl. Anna was the terror of the wives and daughters of the peasants.

Kharlof woke up. "Anna," he said, "play something on the piano that pleases these young gentlemen." I turned my head and saw the pitiable semblance of a harpsichord in the corner of the room.

"I obey, father, but I can play nothing which would interest the gentleman, and, besides, the strings are all broken."

"Then," said Kharlof, "Volodka* shall show you the granary," calling to his son-in-law, who was still walking my horse up and down.

Vladimir Slotkine was an orphan whom my mother had sent to the village school, and afterward married to Anna. She called him her little Jew, and his hooked nose, black eyes, and red lips were quite of the Oriental type. A thirst for gain was the leading feature in his character.

In one of the turns of the road I met the second daughter of Kharlof. A wreath of corn-flowers encircled her head. We saluted each other in silence. Evlampia was less beautiful than her sister, but of a different stamp. Tall and strongly made, everything in her was on a large scale—head, limbs, hands, teeth, and, above all, her eyes of a dull blue with heavy eyelids. This monumental being was a true daughter of Kharlof. Her plait of fair hair was so long she was obliged to twist it three times round her head. There was something wild, almost ferocious in the expression of her eyes. "She is untameable, of Cossack blood," said Kharlof. In my heart, she intimidated me; this colossal being too closely resembled her father.

One day, toward evening, in the month of June, Kharlof was announced. My mother was astonished, as he never paid such late visits. When he entered the room, he threw himself upon a chair near the door, and looked so pale, the expression of his face so disturbed, that my mother exclaimed, "Speak, speak; something has happened. Has your fit of melancholy returned?"

Kharlof knit his brow. "No, it is not my melancholy; that comes on at the full of the moon. Allow me to ask you one question, madam. What do you think of death?"

"Of what?" said my mother startled.

"I have just had a nocturnal hallucination," he said, in a low tone, "a nocturnal hallucination," he repeated. "I am a great seer of visions." Kharlof gave a deep sigh and continued, "About a week back—it was exactly on the eve of St. Peter—I laid down to rest myself, and fell asleep. Suddenly I saw enter my room a black colt, which began to gambol and grin at me with his teeth. And then, this same colt turned round and gave me a kick on the left elbow, in the most sensitive part, and I awoke. My left arm was powerless, and so was my left leg. It is paralysis, I said to myself. By degrees circulation returned, but a creeping sensation ran through all my joints, and as soon as I open the palm of my hand it begins again."

"But, Martin Petrovitch, you have been only lying upon your arm when asleep."

"No, Madam, it is not what you are pleased to say. It is a warning I have received; it is the announcement of my death. Consequently I come to tell you my intentions without loss of time. Not wishing that death should take me unawares, I, the humble slave of the Almighty, have determined to divide, in my lifetime, all my property between my two daughters, Anna and Evlampia."

"A reasonable idea, only it appears to me you are in two great a hurry."

"And as I desire in this same affair," continued Kharlof, "to observe the necessary legal forms, I beg of your son Dmitri, and to my relation, Bitschkof, I prescribe it as a duty, to witness the accomplishment of the formal act, and the giving over possession to my daughters Anna and Evlampia, which act is to be accomplished the day after to-morrow at noon, in my own domain of Jeskovo, with the participation of the authorities who have been invited to attend." Kharlof had great difficulty in delivering this formal speech, which he had evidently learned by heart.

"Is it yourself," asked my mother, "who has prepared this act of division?"

"Yes, and I have sent it in; and the tribunal of the district has received the necessary order to attend." He rose slowly to go. "But wait," cried my mother, "Do you really make over everything to your daughters, without any reservation?"

"Certainly, without reserve."

"And where will you live?"

"Where will I live? Why, in my own house, as I have done till now. What change would you have?"

"But, are you sure of your daughters and of your son-in-law?"

"Is it of Volodka you speak? of that beggar? I will make him do as I will. What power has he? And my daughters! they will feed, clothe, and house me till my death. Is it not their most sacred duty?"

"Assuredly; only—excuse me for saying so, Martin Petrovitch—your eldest daughter is full of pride, and the second has the look of a wolf."

"Natalie Nicolavna!" exclaimed Kharlof, "what are you saying? Good heavens! They, my daughters, wanting in obedience! an idea not to be dreamed of. What! resist a father! and incur the curse that would await them. They who have passed their lives in trembling submission, and of a sudden to ——" a suffocating cough here seized Kharlof, and my mother hastened to compose him.

"Only I cannot understand," she urged, "why this immediate division. After you, the property will go to them. I suppose your melancholy is the cause of all this."

"Ah," returned Kharlof, with some irritation, "you always throw my melancholy in my teeth. It is perhaps a force from above that now acts upon me. I make this immediate division because I will it. I, of my own person, by my own power, fix what shall henceforth belong to each; and each of them having received my gift, shall feel grateful for it, and faithfully execute the will of their father and benefactor." Here Kharlof's voice faltered. "I wish you good morning, madam, and you, sir," he said, turning to me; "I shall have the honor of seeing you the day after to-morrow at my house."

My mother looked at Kharlof as he went away, and she shook her head. "This promises no good," she murmured.

On the day appointed, our family coach, drawn by four horses and driven by our head coachman, a stout, patriarchal figure, with long gray beard, drew majestically up to the door. The importance of the act Kharlof was about to accomplish, and the solemnity of his invitation had reacted upon my mother, and she ordered this state equipage, and desired us to appear in full dress to do honor to her protégé. In half an hour we reached the house; the dog saluted us with his howling, and the numerous children of the servants, who generally swarm in the courtyards, with wooden crosses round their necks, had all disappeared. Slotkine received us at the threshold. We entered the room, in the middle of which sat the motionless form of Kharlof; he had put on his militia jacket, a bronze medal was on his breast, his sword at his side, his left hand was placed on its hilt, while his right rested upon a pile of papers on the table. He did not stir, he appeared even not to breathe. He scarcely saluted us, but, pointing to a row of chairs, desired us to take our places. On the right were his two daughters in full dress; Anna in a green gown and yellow belt, Evlampia in rose color and cerise. On the left sat the priest, an aged man, whose sad eyes, worn cassock and ragged boots betokened a life of poverty and labor. Next to him were the attorney and the ispravnik, or head of the police of the district. I was seated near Souvenir, and my mother's steward, Lizinski, beside me. When we were all placed, Kharlof raised himself to his full height and began, "I have invited you, gentlemen, because I feel I am growing old; my infirmities oppress me. I have received a warning, and the hour of death as you know, comes upon us as a thief in the night; in consequence of which I do not wish that death should take me unawares. I, the slave of the Almighty," and he repeated word for word, the phrase he had used to my mother. "Comformably to the decision I have taken," he continued, pointing to the pile of papers on the table, "this formal act has been drawn up, and you shall hear, point by point, my intentions. Approach," says Kharlof to his son-in-law, who stood in an humble posture at the door, "read, it would fatigue me."

Slotkine took the paper, and began to read with a clear but tremulous voice. The shares of the sisters were fixed with the most minute precision. From time to time Kharlof interrupted the reading, "Listen, Anna, this is for you, as a reward for your zeal. Of that I make you a present, my little Evlampia." The two sisters bowed, and Kharlof gazed on them with unmoved gravity. The seignorial manor (that is, the new house) was assigned to Evlampia, the younger daughter, according to ancient usage. Kharlof reserved to himself the right of occupying the room he then inhabited, and also assigned to himself his complete maintenance, and an allowance of ten roubles a month for his clothing. The last clause in the deed he read himself. "That these wishes of a father may be accomplished by his daughters religiously and unchanged, as a law of the Almighty; for after Him, I am their father and their head, and have no account to render to any one, any more than I have ever rendered. And if my daughters carry out my will, my fatherly benediction shall be on their heads, but if they fail to carry out my will—which heaven forbid—my curse will fall upon them now, henceforth, and to all eternity." Kharlof closed the paper and waved it over his head. Anna threw herself upon her knees, and struck the ground with her forehead. "And you, Evlampia!" said Kharlof. She reddened, and also bowed herself to the earth. "Now rise and sign," said Kharlof; "sign here, I am grateful and accept, Anna; here, I am grateful and accept, Evlampia." The two women signed, as directed. A minute's silence followed; Kharlof let a sob escape, and then said, in a low voice, "Now all is yours." His daughters and son-in-law exchanged looks, and approaching, kissed him upon the arm between the elbow and the shoulder. The ispravnik then read the legal act, and advancing upon the doorstep with the sisters, announced the event to the peasants of Kharlof, enjoining them submission to their new proprietors—an admonition he might have dispensed with, for I never saw more humble countenances, or peasants more tutored to obedience, than those of Kharlof. Dressed in patched caftans and tattered tunics, their waists tightly confined by their belts, as is required on solemn occasions, they stood motionless as statues of stone, and each time the ispravnik addressed them, they made a profound obeisance. Notwithstanding the entreaties of the ispravnik, Kharlof refused to show himself with his daughters. "My subjects," he said, "will obey my will without my presence;" but as if to exhibit his power for the last time, he suddenly put his head out of window, roared out, in a stentorian voice, "Obedience!" and hastily closed the casement. The peasants appeared stupefied.

At last came the time for the repast. When the inevitable bottle of champagne appeared—champagne made on the banks of the Don—the ispravnik proposed the healths of the new proprietors and that of the magnanimous Petrovitch Kharlof. At the word magnanimous, Slotkine gave an enthusiastic cry, and rushed to embrace his benefactor. Then occurred a disagreeable incident. Souvenir suddenly rose, and with a fiendish laugh exclaimed, "Magnanimous! magnanimous, indeed; we shall see how he feels when he is turned out, bare-backed, into the snow." "What are you raving about, fool?" said Kharlof, with contempt. "Fool!" replied Souvenir; "we shall soon see who the fool is!" "How dare you insult our revered benefactor?" cried Slotkine; "you know, if he had the slightest wish, he would not hesitate to tear up the act of donation he has so generously granted us."

"But that would not prevent your turning him out in the snow," said Souvenir.

"Silence!" cried Kharlof, in a thundering voice. "If I were to strike you, Bitschkof, a heap of dirt would alone remain where you now stand. And you, young cur," he said, turning to Slotkine, "hold your tongue, and presume not to put in your nose where you are not called. If I, Martin Petrovitch Kharlof, have decided upon this act, who can destroy it; who, in the whole world, can oppose my will?"

"Martin Petrovitch," began the attorney, "you have just accomplished a great action; but if—which heaven forbid—instead of the gratitude which is your due, you should meet with some great affront——"

I glanced my eye upon the sisters. Anna appeared to devour the words he was speaking. I never saw the face of a woman more wicked and more venomous, yet more strangely beautiful. Evlampia had turned away; a smile more contemptuous than ever was on her lips. Kharlof rose to speak, but his voice forsook him. He struck the table with such violence that everything rattled in the room.

"Father," Anna hastened to say, "that gentleman little knows us, to speak thus. You are wrong to let it make you angry." Kharlof looked at Evlampia, but she remained stolidly silent. "I thank you, daughter Anna," said Kharlof, in a low voice; "I rely upon you and your husband. As for you, Sir, you are not made to judge Martin Kharlof; your intelligence does not reach so high. The thing is decided; my decision will not change. I am no longer master here; I am a visitor; and as such I use my privilege to retire." He turned round, and walked slowly out of the room.

The next day Kharlof came to dine with my mother, who referred to the incidents of the preceding day. "Yes," said Kharlof, "something passed a little serious, but what I have upon my heart is not the idle words of Souvenir, but the bearing of Evlampia. She was stone—a real statue. She feels nothing. Why did she not say to herself, my father must be very ill, must feel his end approaching, thus to give us up all he has; but not a word, not a look; she bowed to the ground, but not in gratitude."

"Why, Kharlof," said my mother, "you seem to complain; you begin to repent and be afraid of the step you have taken."

This wounded him to the quick. All his pride arose. "I am not among those who complain or are afraid. This earthly globe shall be dissolved before I fail in my word, or that I fear or regret what I have done. As for my daughters, they will never depart from their obedience to their father to all eternity."

The death of her brother-in-law called my mother away, and it was three months before we came back to our home.

The first news my servant gave me on my return was that large flocks of woodcocks had arrived, and that they were plentiful in the birch woods of Jeskova, the domain of Kharlof. I started directly, and had a good day's sport. On my way homeward I saw a peasant plowing near the wayside, and immediately recognized in the miserable, starved beast he was belaboring the favorite animal Kharlof used to drive.

"Is Martin Kharlof dead?" I inquired, "that you have his horse?"

"Oh, no," he answered, "but it has been taken and sold. Many things have happened during your absence. Mr. Slotkine is master now."

"And Martin Petrovitch?"

"He has become a mere cipher. Some fine morning he will be turned out-of-doors."

When I went in I found something had disturbed my mother. She sent suddenly for Lizinski, and said, "Send a carriage to-morrow morning for Mr. Kharlof, and desire him to come here, as I hear he has no longer one at his disposal, and tell him I must absolutely see him. Tell, also, Slotkine, I order him to appear before me; mind, I order him."

"Martin Petrovitch will not obey," whispered Souvenir; "you cannot imagine what he has become."

His prediction was verified. My mother wrote him a letter with her own hand. He sent for answer, written upon a piece of dirty paper, "Before heaven, I cannot—shame would kill me. Let me disappear, thank you; do not torment me."

Slotkine's interview with my mother did not occupy a quarter of an hour. She declared he should never again enter her presence; and "if Kharlof's daughters dare to present themselves—for they have impudence for anything," she said, "show them the door. That miserable Jew," she continued, "whom I have taken out of the mire to make a man of, has the audacity to tell me I have no right to interfere with what does not concern me, and that Martin Petrovitch is treated with too much indulgence—the ungrateful little toad!"

Determined to see Kharlof, I again set out with my gun to Jeskova. Suddenly I heard steps behind me, and Slotkine came out of the thicket. His face bore no trace of the obsequious humility with which, four months back, he was polishing the curb of my bridle when walking my horse up and down his father-in-law's court-yard. "Have you killed many woodcocks?" he asked. "You are aware your are shooting in our wood; but I give you leave. Your mother was very angry with me yesterday, and would hear of no explanation. I declare solemnly it is impossible to treat Martin Petrovitch otherwise; he is quite childish."

"But why have you sold his horse?"

"Why? A fine question! What use was it? Only to eat hay without profit. If Martin Petrovitch wishes to go out, he has only to ask; we never refuse him, unless the horse is at work. Then there is that little vagabond Cossack," he continued. "Martin Petrovitch complains we have taken him from him. What use was he to us? Now we have apprenticed him to a saddler; and when he has learned his trade he will pay us a yearly sum."

"Who, then, now reads to Martin Petrovitch?"

"Read! What an idea, to read at his age! He had but one book, and that, I am thankful to say, has disappeared."

"And who shaves him now?"

Slotkine assumed an affable laugh, as if it were a good joke, and replied, "No one; at first he singed his beard with a candle; now he lets it grow. Martin Petrovitch is clothed and fed—what can he want besides? Has he not declared that he desires nothing more in this world, but what is for the good of his soul? Besides, he ought to recollect that, put it which way you please, all now belongs to us. He complains we do not pay his allowance. What does he require money for? he wants for nothing. I assure you we treat him well. Now, there are the rooms, for instance, he occupies; we want them badly for ourselves, for we have no space to turn in. Then, we try to provide him occupation. Last St. Peter's Day I bought him some fish-hooks—excellent English hooks, very dear. The pond is full of tench, and he has only to sit at the edge and fish all day—what better occupation for an old man? Martin Petrovitch himself approves. You know what a hot, violent man he was; now he has become quite quiet. Your mother is angry with me. She is a great lady, and holds to power as much as did formerly Martin Petrovitch. Come and judge for yourself, and if an opportunity offers, say a word in our favor. I have the honor to salute you. Kill as many woodcocks as you like. They are birds of passage, and belong to nobody; but if a hare crosses your path spare it—it is our game."

When left to myself, I exclaimed, "How is it that Kharlof has not before this exterminated Slotkine? He must be subdued, indeed."

At the end of the garden was the pond.

"Has Kharlof indeed turned fisherman?" I asked myself. I looked round, and, at the bottom of a forest of rushes, I saw a grayish mass. It was indeed Kharlof, without cap, his hair disheveled, a kind of linen overcoat rent at every seam, his legs doubled under him; he was seated, motionless, on the bare mud. His whole appearance was so strange that my dog stopped short, and began to growl. Kharlof raised his head, and looked at me like a wild man. My heart beat violently as I approached and saluted him. "You are there, catching fish, Martin Petrovitch," I said.

"Yes, fishing," he answered, in a hoarse voice, and gave a jerk with his rod, at the end of which was a piece of string, and no hook; and I perceived he had no worms for bait.

"But your hook is broken."

"Broken," he repeated, passing his hand across his eyes. "Is it the son of Natalia Nicolavna?" said he, after some minutes' pause. He still appeared to me a giant, but so thin, such rags, such a wreck.

"Yes," I answered, "I am the son of Natalia Nicolavna; she is much concerned at your refusing to go to see her."

"Have you been there?" said Kharlof, pointing to the house. "Go now. What have you to do here? Useless to talk with me. Go to the house; all goes on wonderfully. My daughters are such excellent house-wives. As for me, I am grown old. Quiet, quiet, you know, is the best for me."

"Fine quiet, indeed!" I exclaimed. "Martin Petrovitch, you must come to us."

Kharlof gave me a sad glance. "Go, my friend, go."

"Do not refuse my mother; she will send her carriage for you."

"Go."

"Come, let yourself be persuaded. Why remain here to torment yourself?"

"How torment myself?"

"I mean you are wrong to be as you are." Kharlof seemed to reflect, and, emboldened by his silence, I determined to press him still further. Recollect I was only fifteen. "Martin Petrovitch," I cried, while I placed myself by his side, "I know the shameful way in which you are treated: what a situation it is for you. But why lose courage? You have certainly committed an imprudence in giving up all to your daughters—it was great, it was generous. But if they show ingratitude it is your part to return it with scorn, and not give yourself up to melancholy."

"Leave me," murmured Kharlof, grinding his teeth, and his eyes, which he kept fixed upon the pond, becoming inflamed with rage. "Begone."

"But, Martin Petrovitch ——"

"Begone, I say, or I will kill you. I will throw you into the water, to teach you to dare to come and disturb an old man with your imbecile advice—brat that you are."

"He is gone mad," I thought. Looking at him, I saw Kharloff was crying. Small tears silently trickled down his cheeks, and yet his face had a most ferocious expression. "Begone," he again shouted, "or I will kill you, to serve as an example to others." I picked up my gun, and took to my heels.

About three weeks after, I was standing at my bed-room window, looking gloomily over the yard; the weather for many days had been too bad for shooting, the rain falling in torrents, the roads impassable from mud, the trees bending under a hurricane of wind; the cold so intense, it penetrated to the very marrow of one's bones. It appeared as if the sun would never show itself again; it was quite dark, though it was midday. I then discerned, crossing the yard and making toward the door, what appeared to me a bear, not on four legs, but erect, like one taught to dance. I could scarcely believe my eyes, and was trying to account for this extraordinary apparition, when a frightful noise came from below. I ran down stairs. At the door stood my mother, petrified with horror, and behind her a cluster of scared female attendants. The steward, footman, and the little Cossack, all open-mouthed, pressing toward the dining-room, in the midst of which, covered with mud, the rain streaming in torrents from his tattered garments, on his knees, panting, gasping, suffocating, was the monstrous black, heavy being I had seen cross the court. It was Kharlof. He breathed heavily, convulsively—it was as if a cauldron was boiling in his breast. All I could distinguish in this filthy mass was his small eyes, which rolled wildly round.

At last my mother exclaimed, "Is this you, Martin Petrovitch?"

"It is indeed me; yes, me," he replied, in a broken voice.

"Good heavens! what has happened?"

"Nata—lia—Nicolay—na, I have run here on foot."

"And in such weather; but you do not resemble a human being. Get up and take a seat. And you," said she, turning to the servants, "bring towels at once, and see if you can find some dry garments for him to put on."

The steward raised his hands. "Where find a garment for such a giant? We will fetch a horse-cloth or a sheet."

"They have turned me out, Madam," said Kharlof, after a deep groan; "they have turned me out, Natalia Nicolavna, my own daughters—from my own nest."

My mother crossed herself. "How horrible; but get up, Martin Petrovitch; do me this favor."

The servants arrived with towels and a large blanket.

"Come, stand up," said my mother, in a voice of command, "and tell me all that has happened." He raised himself slowly staggering like a drunken man, drew a chair near, and sank into it. The servants advanced with the towels and blanket, but he motioned them away with his hand, and my mother did not insist.

"Madame Natalia Nicolavna," at last he began, with an effort, "I am going to tell you the whole truth. Pride has been my fall, as much as it was that of Nebuchadnezzar. I said to myself, Heaven has gifted me with intellect, and then, with the fear of approaching death on my mind, my head was turned, and I said, I will show the world, before departing this life, my generosity and my power. I will confer benefits on them all, and all shall be grateful to me to the tomb." Kharlof started from his chair. "Kicked out like a mangy dog—such is their gratitude. They took away from me Maximka, they took my carriage, my horse, they reduced my food, they did not pay my allowance, all has been miserably curtailed around me. And I said nothing, on account of my pride, that my enemies should not have it in their power to say, 'Look at that old fool, see how he now repents; and you, Madam, you also had warned me. That is why I would never breathe a word of complaint. To-day, I went into my poor chamber, it was occupied, my bed thrown into a garret, and I was told, 'You can sleep as well there, we keep you by favor, and we want your room.' And who said this to me? Volodka Slotkine, a vile upstart, a mis——." Here his voice broke down.

"But, your daughters, what did they say?" asked my mother.

"My daughters! they have no will of their own; they are both the slaves of Volodka, Madam, I cannot support the ingratitude of my children. When Volodka, with his insolent tongue, told me I should no longer occupy my own room, every timber of which I built with my own hands, heaven knows what darkness overshadowed me, what a knife pierced my heart. I then ran, in this horrible state, to you, my benefactress."

"Come, repose yourself," said my mother "they shall take you to a warm room; lie down and sleep, and take some tea, and we will talk. Do not lose courage, my old friend; if they have driven you from your house, you will always find a home in mine. I have not forgotten you saved my life. Take him to bed, and when he awakes send for the tailor to measure him for new clothes." The steward led him to his room, and hastened to procure some linen. Souvenir, who had been watching his opportunity, now came forward, and began dancing and annoying Kharlof. "Good morning, your Excellence, let me kiss your hand; but why have you put on your black gloves? You treated me as a parasite, and now you are one yourself. Now you have not a roof that belongs to you. You will eat the bread of charity like me."

"Souvenir," I cried, "be silent," but in vain.

"Oh, you quite frighten me, my little brother. You might at least have combed your beautiful locks; now they must be cut with a scythe. And you still attempt to bluster—you, a beggar, a naked worm. Where now is the hereditary roof of which you were so proud?"

"Mr. Bitschkof," I cried, "what are you about, in the name of Heaven!" I was alarmed. Kharlof, who had been gradually calmed down by his interview with my mother, was now becoming again excited. He breathed quickly. The veins of the neck dilated, and his eyes flashed through his bespattered face. I threatened Souvenir to inform my mother, but a very demon seemed to possess him.

"Yes," cried he, "most respectable gentlemen. This is what you are come to. Your daughter and your son-in-law jeer at you under your hereditary roof. You said you would curb them, but you are afraid. You thought you could wrestle with Mr. Slotkine, but he is too strong for you."

A fearful yell interrupted Souvenir's harangue. Kharlof's face turned blue, he foamed at the mouth, and his whole frame quivered with fury. "A roof, did you say?" cried he, in his iron voice. "No, I will not curse them, that would be indifferent to them; but a roof! I will destroy it from top to bottom. They shall not have one any more than I. They shall know what it is to turn me in derision. My strength has not yet forsaken me: they shall not have a roof—no, no!" and upsetting the attendants who had just entered, he rushed out of the house.

My mother was greatly disturbed when she heard of Kharlof's departure, and dispatched Lizinski to bring him back at all costs. In an hour he returned alone. "What has happened that he does not come?"

"Nothing has happened to him, but he is pulling down his house. He is standing on the roof, and has already thrown down thirty planks and a dozen rafters."

My mother exclaimed, "Alone upon the roof, and pulling down the house?"

"As I have the honor of informing you, madam. He is breaking everything, right and left; his strength is, as you know, supernatural. And the roof is not very solid; it is made of batten and laths. I propose returning again with some of our people, and seing what can be done. The peasants have all hid themselves from fear."

I ran to the stables and galloped off to Jeskova. When I reached the carriage-gate, I was dumb with stupor. Of a third of the roof of the new house, the skeleton only remained. Piles of planks were heaped on each side of the walls, and on the top floor rolled a blackened mass, now shaking the shaft of a chimney, now tearing a rafter from the roof and throwing it on the ground. It was Kharlof, his rags and his hair fluttering in the wind. It was horrible to see, it was more horrible to hear him. A crowd of peasants, servants, and children filled the court. On the door-steps of the other house stood the aged priest, raising from time to time an old copper crucifix, which he held toward Kharlof in silence and despair. Near him stood Evlampia, looking at her father with gloomy earnestness. Anna remained within, but would now rush into the court, now return into the house. Slotkine, armed with a gun, paced up and down, panting, shivering, threatening, leveling his piece at Kharlof, and then throwing it back on his shoulder. As soon as he saw us he ran up.

"See what has happened," he said, in a doleful tone; "he has gone quite mad. See what he is doing. I have sent for the police; if I fire upon him, I shall not be answerable in the eyes of the law, for every one has a right to defend his own property. I am now going to fire. Martin Petrovitch, come down, or I fire."

"Fire!" answered from the roof a terrible voice. "In the mean time, I send you a present." A long plank whistled through the air, and fell at the feet of Slotkine.

"Fetch a ladder," said Slotkine to a group of peasants. "Climb all, and save my property."

"Where to find it?" answered the group. "And if there were one, who would mount it? Not such fools. He would wring every one of our necks, like so many chickens." It was evident that, even if the danger had been less, the peasants would not have obeyed their new master. They almost approved of Kharlof, and certainly admired him.

"Thieves! rascals!" vociferated Slotkine. At this moment the last chimney fell in with a tremendous crash, and as the cloud of yellow dust cleared away, Kharlof was to be seen shouting in triumph, and holding up his begrimed and blood-stained hands. Slotkine again leveled his gun, but Evlampia pushed back his elbow. "Do not prevent me," he cried with fury.

"You dare not," she said, her blue eyes lighting up under her close-set eyebrows. "The father," she says, "destroys his own house. It is his own."

"False!—it is ours."

"You say so, and I, his daughter, tell you it is his." Slotkine was bursting with rage.

"Ah, good day, good day, my beloved daughter," cried Kharlof from above.

"Finish, father, and come down; come to me. We are all guilty, but we will restore all. Believe your daughter, and come down."

"By what right do you take this decision upon yourself?" interrupted Slotkine. Evlampia did not condescend a reply. "I will restore you my share," continued she; "I will render you all, father. Forgive us; forgive me."

Kharlof smiled. "Too late my dove; your stony heart is moved too late. Do not look upon me, I am a lost man. Look rather at Volodka, at your viper sister. Now, my little gentleman, you wished to deprive me of my roof; well, I will not leave one rafter upon another. I have fashioned and laid them all with my own hands, and with my own hands alone will I destroy them. You see, I have not taken an ax."

"Finish, father," resumed Evlampia, in a caressing voice, "do believe me; you always have believed me; come down into my little room, come up on my bed; I will dry your clothes—I will warm you—I will dress your wounds. See how your poor hands are torn. Yes, we have been very guilty, but you will forgive."

Kharlof tossed his head. "Idle talk! I, believe you! You have killed all belief in me. You have killed everything. I was an eagle and I made myself a worm for you, and you have put your heel upon the worm. I loved you—you know how much. Now you are no longer my daughter, I am no more your father. I am a lost man. And you, fire, you coward," he cried, suddenly turning round to Slotkine. "Why do you only point your gun at me? But perhaps you remember the law: If the receiver attempt the life of the donor, the last has a right to take back his gift. Don't be afraid, great lawyer, I ask for nothing—I will see after myself. Fire!"

At this moment Lizinski appeared with his party. "What, an army against me," cried Kharlof; "but I give notice that whoever pays me a visit up here will return down head foremost." His aspect was so terrible that the men who had reached the top quickly descended by the gutter, to the derision and delight of the people assembled below. Kharlof returned to the front, and seizing with his two hands the pair of rafters which formed the point of the roof, began rocking them backward and forward to the measure of a tune he was singing, like the boatmen on a river.

"Lizinski," said Slotkine, "let me fire one shot, if it is only to frighten him." Lizinski had no time to reply, for the rafters, furiously rocked by the iron hands of Kharlof, at last gave way. They fell with a crash, and carried him down along with them. He struck the ground with his whole might, and the long beam, which forms the top of the roof, followed the rafters in their descent, and fell upon the shoulders of the unfortunate Kharlof. "It is finished," murmured the peasants. Pale as death, Evlampia placed herself by her father and fixed upon him her motionless eye. Neither Anna nor Slotkine dared approach him. All was silent in mournful expectation. At last, a convulsive gurgle was heard, he opened one eye, looked listlessly round and stammered, "Bro-ken." Then, after a pause—"The black colt." A stream of blood gushed from his mouth—I thought it was the end, but Kharlof again opened his eye, and looking at Evlampia, said with a sinking voice, "It is you, my daughter, I——" and expired. The heavy beam had broken his spine. Evlampia fell, a senseless mass, at the feet of the body of her inanimate father.

"What were his last words?" I said to myself. "Did he wish to pardon or to curse her?" In my own heart, I felt he had forgiven her.

Some days after the funeral, it was rumored that Evlampia had left the paternal house forever, resigning all her share of the inheritance to her sister.

GERMAN PREJUDICE AGAINST POTATOES.—In Germany the dinner is from 11 to 12, for students, mercantile men and persons who are actively employed. The dinner begins with soup, followed by one or two courses of meat, with a vegetable and a pudding, served usually with a *compote* of fruit. If pastry is eaten, it is taken at a confectioner's afterward, with coffee. It is unnecessary to state that beer is the beverage. The nobility dine later, but there is never in a German dinner the same variety of vegetables as in America. In Germany there exists a decided prejudice against potatoes, because they are composed of three-fourths water, with but ten to fifteen per cent. starch contained in indigestible cells. The French, who make a perfect science of the whole business of nourishment and cookery, rarely eat potatoes except occasionally fried for the second breakfast. They consume beans more than any other vegetables, and with reason, for dried beans contain twenty-two per cent. albumen, and fifty of starch, and the common lentils twenty-six per cent. of albumen and fifty-six of starch. In the monasteries of France and Italy great quantities of beans are used, especially during the Lenten season. German naturalists are now searching all over the world for a substitute for potatoes, and this is believed to have been found in China in the *dioscorea japonica*, which endures the greatest cold, and is more nourishing and better flavored than the potato. In the Museum of Natural History at Paris, a specimen three feet long, and weighing three pounds, was exhibited.—*Galaxy.*

EFFECT OF THE HISS ON ACTORS.—High and low, from Garrick to "the super," it is probably the actor's doom, for more or less reasons, at some time or another, to be hissed. He is, as members of parliament are fond of saying, "in the hands of the house," and may be ill-considered by it. Any one can hiss, and one goose makes many. Lamb relates how he once saw Elliston, sitting in state in the tarnished green-room of the Olympic Theatre, while before him was brought for judgment, on complaint of prompter, "one of those little tawdry things that flirt at the tails of choruses—the pertest little drab—a dirty fringe and appendage of the lamp's smoke—who, it seems, on some disapprobation expressed by a 'highly respectable' audience, had precipitately quitted her station on the boards and withdrawn her small talents in disgust. 'And how dare you,' said the manager, 'how dare you, madam, without a notice, withdraw yourself from your theatrical duties?' 'I was hissed, sir.' 'And you have the presumption to decide upon the taste of the town?' 'I don't know that, sir, but I will never stand to be hissed,' was the rejoinder of Young Confidence. Then, gathering up his features into one significant mass of wonder, pity and expostulatory indignation—in a lesson never to have been lost upon a creature less forward than she who stood before him—his words were these: 'They have hissed ME!'" It is understood that this argument failed in its effect, for, after all, a hiss is not to be in such wise excused or explained away; its application is far too direct and personal. "Ladies and gentlemen, it was not I that shot the arrow," said Braham to his audience, when some bungling occurred in a performance of "William Tell," and the famous apple remained uninjured upon the head of the hero's son. If derision was moved by this bungling, still more did the singer's address and confession excite the mirth of the spectators. To another singer, failure, or the dread of failure, was fraught with more tragic consequence. For some sixteen years Adolphe Nourrit had been the chief tenor of the Paris Opera-house. He had created the leading characters in "Robert," "Les Huguenots," "La Juive," "Gustave," and "Masaniello." He resigned his position precipitately upon the advent of Duprez. The younger singer afflicted the elder with a kind of panic. The news that Duprez was among his audience was sufficient to paralyse his powers, to extinguish his voice. He left France for Italy. His success was unquestionable, but he had lost confidence in himself; a deep dejection settled upon him, his apprehension of failure approached delirium. At last he persuaded himself that the applause he won from a Neapolitan audience was purely ironical, was but scoffing ill-disguised. At 5 in the morning, on the 8th of March, 1839, he flung himself from the window of an upper floor, and was picked up in the street quite dead. Poor Nourrit! he was a man of genius in his way; but for him there would have been no grand duet in the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," no cavatina for *Eleazar* in "La Juive," and to his inventiveness is to be ascribed the ballet of "La Sylphide," which Taglioni made so famous.—*All the Year Round.*

UMBRELLAS SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—A large umbrella was usually kept hanging in the hall at good houses, to keep visitors dry as they passed to or from their carriages. Coffee-house keepers provided in the same way for their frequenters; but men disdained to carry such a convenience through the streets. In the Tatler's verses, from which we have already quoted:

The Templar spruce, while every spout's abroach,
Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.

He would not have been guilty of slurring his own manhood like the careful young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house, who, for fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella of Will's coffee-house from the mistress, and was formally advertised that in like need he should be welcome to the maid's pattens. It was held effeminate, indeed, to shirk a wetting. "Take that thing away," said Lord Cornwallis to the servant about to hold the house umbrella over him. "I am not sugar or salt, to melt in a shower." The Marquis would have enjoyed the scene at that Metz review, when an officer, offering his umbrella to his unprotected Emperor, Joseph II., exclaimed, "I heed not a shower; it hurts nothing of a man but his clothes." Whereupon ensued a closing movement all round. There certainly is something unsoldierly about our subject, and it is hard to imagine the Guards under fire and umbrellas at the same time. Such a thing, however, was seen once. During the action at the Mayor's House, near Bayonne, in 1813, the Grenadiers, under Col. Tynling, occupied an unfinished redoubt near the high road. Wellington, happening to ride that way, beheld the officers of the household regiment protecting themselves from the pelting rain with their umbrellas. This was too much for the great chief's equanimity, and he sent off Lord A. Hill instanter with the message, "Lord Wellington does not approve of the use of umbrellas under fire, and cannot allow the gentlemen's sons to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the army." He afterward gave the Colonel a good wigging himself, telling him, "The Guards may carry umbrellas when on duty at St. James', but in the field it is not only ridiculous, but unmilitary." Sainte-Beuve saw nothing ridiculous in standing fire under an umbrella. When he appeared as a duellist for the first and last time in his life, the critic took his place, armed with an ancient flint-lock pistol and an umbrella. His adversary protested against the gingham, the seconds remonstrated, but in vain. Sainte-Beuve declared he had no objection to being shot, but preferred to die a dry death, so the duel proceeded, until each combatant had fired four times without effect, Sainte-Beuve keeping his umbrella hoisted to the end. Wolfe, no feather-bed soldier, did not think there was any unmanliness in keeping one's coat dry. Writing home from France, in 1752, he expressed his surprise that the Parisian fashion of using umbrellas in sunshine, and something of the same kind in wet weather, had not been adopted in England.—*All the Year Round.*

ANCESTOR OF THE STOVE-PIPE HAT.—The ancestor from which our present chimney-pot hat takes most of its characteristics is the broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, with an immense plume falling down on to the shoulder, which was worn during the reign of Charles II. At the end of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth century, this hat was varied by the omission of the plume, and by giving of the brim various "cocks." That these "cocks" were formerly merely temporary is shown by Hogarth's picture of Hudibras beating Sidrophel and his man Whacum, where there is a hat, the brim of which is buttoned up in front to the crown with three buttons. This would be a hat of the seventeenth century. Afterward, during the eighteenth century, the brim was bent up in two or three places, and notwithstanding that these "cocks" became permanent, yet the hats still retained the marks of their origin in the button and strap on the right side. The cockade, I imagine, took its name from its being a badge worn on one of the "cocks."

The modern cocked-hat, apparently of such an anomalous shape, proves, on examination, to be merely a hat of the shape above referred to; it appears, further, that the right side was bent up at an earlier date than the left, for the hat is not symmetrical, and the "cock" on the right side forms a straight crease in the (quondam) brim, and that on the left is bent rather over the crown, thus making the right side of the hat rather straighter than the left. The hat-band here remains in the shape of two gold tassels, which are just visible within the two points of the cocked-hat.

A Bishop's hat shows the transition from the three-cocked hat to our present chimney-pot; and because sixty years ago beaver-fur was the fashionable material for hats, we must now needs wear a silken imitation, which could deceive no one into thinking it fur, and which is bad to resist the effects of weather. Even in a lady's bonnet the elements of brim, crown, and hat-band, may be traced.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

AN EXACTING MANAGER.—Mr. David Morris was a theatrical manager of unusual honor and principle; and "if Providence had added to these qualifications the talents of theatrical management," would have doubtless been a great success in his vocation; but, on the other hand, he thought he possessed them. "Fulfilling faithfully his own obligations, he expected, justly enough, equal rectitude on the part of others. Observing, one morning at the rehearsal of some music, that one of the band was quiescent, he leaned over from the pit in which he was standing, and touched him on the shoulder: 'Why are you not playing, Sir?' 'I have twelve bars' rest, Sir,' answered the musician. 'Rest! Don't talk to me about rest, Sir! Don't you get your salary, Sir? I pay you to play and not to rest, Sir! Rest when you've done your work, and not in the middle of it!'" If Mr. Morris found nobody on the stage by 11 o'clock, he instantly ordered a rehearsal "of something or other," for he paid his people, and was resolved they should earn their money. "So the poor stage-manager had a pleasant time of it. Tom Dibdin, one of the sons of the celebrated nautical poet, and himself the author of many popular dramatic pieces, held that responsible position at the Haymarket in 1823, and had engaged to write a comedy for that theatre. Some weeks having elapsed, and no portion of it being forthcoming, Morris attacked him one day as he was coming through the box-office. 'Mr. Dibdin! Where is the comedy you promised me?' 'My dear Sir, what opportunity have I for writing? I am on the stage all day from 10 or 11 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. Run home to my dinner, and back again to see the curtain up, and remain till it finally falls, long after midnight. I never have any time for composition.' 'No time! What do you do on Sundays?'"—*J. R. Planché.*

THE CORONATION.—At the moment when the Queen, kneeling, had the crown placed on her brow, a ray of sunshine fell upon her face and head. The day had been quite dull and gray until then; but with the sudden sunshine upon the diamonds in the crown making a sort of glory around the head of the fair young Queen kneeling there, the effect was very striking. And I remember that when Her Majesty was conducted to King Edward's chair—the throne (to which the Peers came to swear their allegiance)—the Duke of Wellington, having, like the rest, to back down the steps of the throne, threw his robe over his arm, and his great military boots were visible under it up to his knees; but still he succeeded in making a safe and not ungraceful descent. When, however, among the other Peers, it came to Lord Rolle's turn to walk backward, he lost his footing and rolled down. Many were the easy jokes made upon this *pas perdu*, but never have I heard any mention made of what I myself particularly noticed at the moment, and this was that when poor Lord Rolle was stumbling backward from the throne, the Queen started forward as though to save him.—*Lady Clementina Davies' Recollections of Society.*

A TILT AT ENGLISH HOTELS.—May I ask whether anybody is ever going to do anything about English hotels? Is there no agitator among tourists and holiday-makers, who, with the single-minded devotion of some trades-union hero, will start a society of amalgamated travelers, in order to secure comfort, good dinners, real wine, and punctual service at the several hotels we journeymen find it our luck to visit in the Autumn of the year? Will some learned society, say the Archæological or Antiquarian Society, or possibly the Royal Institution, appoint a committee to inquire into the bill of fare invariably presented at the British hotel, with a view to ascertaining why nothing can ever be obtained for dinner, except a steak, a chop, or a chicken? Do not let the hungry voyager be misled by a bill of fare headed *carte de jour*, or imagine that under the French nomenclature he will be served with any dish that is not strictly and painfully confined to the three articles of consumption I have already detailed. Let him not imagine that the *carte des vins* is anything but the truly insular wine-list, or that the cellar is not regularly drank out every season. With reference to this last remark, I cannot refrain from repeating what a well-known London wine-merchant told me not many years ago: A large and pretentious hotel had been built by an enterprising limited company; this wine-merchant had been invited to supply the cellar, and he accordingly entered into negotiations. It was not long before he discovered that he was expected to frame a wine-list, by which the management of the hotel might net seventy-five per cent. clear profit. Having some regard for his own reputation, he declined the contract. But does not this little anecdote go far to explain bad champagne, at twelve shillings per bottle, and worse Margaux at fifteen? Does it not throw some light upon the charge of five shillings for a bottle of *vin ordinaire*, which would be dear at eighteenpence? In this matter of wine the sojourner at an English hotel—there are a few, a very few exceptions, I joyfully admit—has great reason to complain; and it is worth the consideration of the large body of tourists who annually flood the watering-places and picturesque scenery of the British Isles, whether they should not next season imitate, to a certain extent, the example of the sons of Rechab, and vow to drink no wine while out for their pleasuring, till the hotel tariffs are appreciably reformed? This is an age of strikes, and possibly a strike of tourists might be organized.—*London Society.*

A MISSING WATCH.—The Duke of Athol having one day, at Blair-Athol, entertained a large party at dinner, produced in the evening many curious and interesting family relics for their inspection, among them a small watch which had belonged to Charles Stuart, and been given by him to one of the Duke's ancestors. When the company were upon the point of departing, the watch was suddenly missed, and was searched for in vain upon the table and about the apartments. The Duke was exceedingly vexed, and declared that of all the articles he had exhibited, the lost watch was the one that he most valued. The guests naturally became exceedingly uncomfortable, and eyed each other suspiciously. No person was present, however, who could possibly be suspected, and courtesy forbade any stronger step than the marked expression of the noble host's extreme annoyance and distress. Each departed to his home in an exceedingly unenviable state of mind, and the mysterious disappearance of the royal relic was a subject of discussion for several months in society. A year afterward, the Duke being again at Blair-Athol, was dressing for dinner, and in the breast pocket of a coat which his valet handed to him, felt something which proved to be the missing watch. "Why, ——!" exclaimed his Grace, addressing his man by his name, "here's the watch we hunted everywhere in vain for!" "Yes, Sir," replied the man gravely; "I saw your Grace put it in your pocket." "You saw me put it in my pocket, and never mentioned it! Why didn't you speak at once, and prevent all that trouble and unpleasant feeling?" "I didna ken what might ha'e been your Grace's intentions," was the reply of the faithful and discreet Highlander, who saw everything, but said nothing, unless he was directly interrogated.—*J. R. Planché.*

PHOSPHORESCENCE.—Many kinds of fish, which can make no claim to luminosity when in life, become brilliantly phosphorescent after death. Mackerels and herrings especially, when their dead bodies are exposed for a short time to the air, become luminous in the dark, and have often appalled some rustic youngster by their strange phosphoric glitter as they hang outside a cottage door. Stretch forth your hand and touch them, and you will find your fingers covered with a greasy substance, and luminous, as if rubbed with phosphorus. If this greasy substance be separated from the dead fish, and placed on a plate of glass, it continues to shine in the dark. But, as in all the other cases of phosphorescence, there is no heat—only light. When these dead fish are placed in sea-water, in a few days' time they render it luminous—evidently from the luminous grease permeating the surrounding liquid; moreover, the water shines everywhere with equal lustre, and suffers no diminution of its luminosity by being passed through a sieve. Water which has thus been rendered luminous loses its transparency, looks milky, and acquires a disagreeable odor; and its phosphorescence may last for four or five days. Dead animal matter of all kinds occasionally becomes phosphorescent. Peep, some Winter's night, into the larder, and perchance you will see—as Dr. Boyle once saw—a neck of veal gleaming all over with spots of light. You may fancy, as most people do, that this phosphorescence is a sign of decomposition, and that both the veal and the gleaming herring or mackerel ought to be thrown away. But this is a mistake; for it is a remarkable fact that this luminosity from dead animal matter always shows itself before decay begins, and either ceases at once or rapidly diminishes as soon as chemical decomposition sets in. We may add that not a vestige of infusoria or other animalculæ is to be found in this luminous matter when examined under the microscope.—*Belgravia.*

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* The diminutive of Vladimir.

THE TROUBADOUR OF OLD.—The average troubadour thought far more of amusing his audience than of improving it. Far from being a moral teacher, he was, in nine cases out of ten, just the reverse—being very much more of an acrobat and a buffoon than of a poet. In this respect he paid much less attention to the counsels of Vidal, Nat de Mous, and Raymond de Miravels than to those of Giraud Calanson, who concludes an elaborate lecture to his comrades in this way: "Learn to play on the tabor and the cymbals, to prepare nine instruments with ten cords, to handle the many-stringed fiddle, to strike the harp and the guitar, to blow the flute, and to contrive a dance that shall suit the notes of the bagpipe. Learn also to throw and catch little balls on the points of knives, to play tricks with baskets, to imitate the chirrup of birds, and to jump through four hoops." The practice of these fiddling and juggling tricks degraded the profession—a thing that was greatly deplored by high-minded trouvers. One of this class, Giraud Riquier, of Narbonne, petitioned Alfonso el Sabio to exercise his authority in restoring the gay science to its pristine dignity. As a means thereto, Giraud suggested the publication of an edict in which the poets, the singers of poetry, and the buffoons should be classified apart. Alfonso made no attempt to effect this arrangement; perhaps he saw that it lay beyond his power; nor did any other prince accept the task from which he shrank. So, until Provence ceased to be the land of song, the name troubadour continued to confound the man of original genius and exalted sentiment with the merest stroller. This is not the place for an examination of the causes that rendered the occupation of the jongleur so profitable as it really proved. We must content ourselves with remarking that the Provençals of all grades were enthusiasts in their admiration of song and liberal to excess in their reward of singers. Money, clothes, jewels, and horses were scattered in profusion among them. Posts and pensions, too, were to be won by proficiency in the gay science. And there is one instance on record wherein a large estate was given for a single composition. Taraudet de Flassans purchased the manor the name of which he bore from Foulquet de Ponteves for a piece entitled "Instructions to Secure One Against the Treacheries of Love."—*The Cornhill.*

INDIAN LIZARDS AND SNAKES.—Flop! we start to see a large lizard on the mat, and minus an inch or two of his tail, which has broken off in the creature's tumble from the rafters overhead. The severed tail wriggles about as if endued with distinct life, while the late proprietor of the phenomenon sneaks away somewhat sluggishly, and as if partly stunned by his tumble. There are several more of his kind hunting flies and insects in general about the pillars and posts, noticeably among them a handsome little fellow, having a lithe body like a snake, a forked tongue, and two streaks of yellow down the sides of his olive-green coat. The natives say that this lizard is poisonous, so much so, that his bite is death within the hour; but, in point of fact, it is innocuous, having neither poison nor fangs wherewith to inflict an injury. Not so an uglier customer introduced to us now by the gardener, who carries him dangling across a long stick. This is a young cobra the maly has just killed in a large bed of petunias, and is recognized as one of a family that has for some time past taken up its abode in the stone-work of the garden well. The paterfamilias has been several times seen on his travels between our garden and another a few hundred yards distant, and is described as a large serpent nine or ten feet long. A late gardener, whom we dismissed in consequence of his feast and fast days numbering one-third of all contained in the year, might have killed this reptile many times, but would not avail himself of his opportunities, from superstitious motives, it being a part of his religious belief that the serpent family in the well were in some way related to him, but in what degree of cousinship he could not precisely explain. But he used to describe his meetings with the cobra as exceedingly auspicious events. According to his account, the snake knew his biped cousin right well, and would acknowledge the profound salaams with which he was greeted with a graceful motion of neck and head. The cobra would not move out of the path for the man, however, and as in a meeting of this description some one must go to the wall, the cobra's cousin was that person.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HOW MUNICH WOMEN WORK.—One may see in Munich every week corps of fifteen or twenty cleaning the streets with hoes, and carrying away the dirt in wheelbarrows; and they work as rapidly and skillfully as men. It is the custom in Bavaria for a wood-sawyer to be accompanied by his wife, who saws with him; and usually the hardest part of the work falls to her, that of carrying the wood in an enormous basket strapped to the shoulders, frequently to the third or fourth floor. These women peform the work of men, and appear to be equally strong. "The principal causes of the peculiar diseases of the female sex, poverty of the blood, &c., are caused," Dr. Carl Reclam, police physician at Leipsic, asserts, "principally by feminine occupations and sitting style of life. To these may be added bad room air, romance reading, and religious fanaticism."—*Galaxy.*

EARLY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN STAGE.—German investigation, beginning with Tieck's time, has established the fact, undreamed of by our earlier commentators, that a close connection did, in fact, subsist between the English and the German stage in the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. English musicians and tragedians were in the habit of coming over to Germany and representing either English or German plays. Jacob Ayrer himself, in the preface to his *Schöne Sidea*, alludes to the "new English manner and style" of acting, as an attraction. In the year 1587, we find a Frankfort poetaster talking of his

Intent
To go and see the English play,
Of which men have so much to say.

In the same year (1587) there is extant a salary-warrant of Duke Christian, of Saxony, for "five fiddlers and instrumental musicians from England," two of whom happen to be "Thomas Pope" and "George Bryan," names known as belonging to two of Shakspeare's subsequent colleagues at the Blackfriars Theatre. There is extant, also, the note-book of one John Cellarius of Nüremberg, (Ayrer's city,) in which are found the autographs of the English players Thomas Sackville, (dated 24-3 1606,) and John Bradstreet, (1-3 1604;) also an autograph fugue by the well-known composer John Dowland, who, some think, is commemorated in Shakspeare's "Passionate Pilgrim." Again, the Nüremberg archives contain a notice that in October, 1612, certain English actors engaged by the Landgrave of Hesse, played in that city some tragedies and comedies "partly unknown in Germany;" and another notice, apparently still more to our purpose, that on Sunday, the 27th of June, 1613, and for some days following, the servants of the Elector of Brandenburg, and some "English comedians" acted, "in costly masques and apparel, and in 'good German speech,' the beautiful comedies and tragedies of 'Philio' and 'Mariana,' of 'Celide' and 'Sedea.'"—*Cornhill.*

THE PERILS OF THE GLACIER.

"*Vraiment, Monsieur; c'est magnifique!*" Some years ago I was standing, for the second time, on the top of one of the cluster of pointed rocks, or small aiguilles, known as the Grands Mulets, which, rising black, bleak, and bare from the surrounding vast expanse of ice and snow, mark the point of separation of the glaciers of Des Bossons and Taconnaz—these two great and grand glaciers on the Chamonnix side of Mont Blanc; and the exclamation quoted above came almost simultaneously from the lips of our two glacier guides—Jean Philippe Coutet and Victor Tissay—as I once more descanted on the immeasurable grandeur of the scene, let the eye roam in whatsoever direction it please, to be viewed from those lofty and isolated pinnacles of rock. Ten thousand feet below us lay the valley of Chamonnix, dotted here and there with villages which, from our elevation, looked like mere white specks. Rising up on the other side of the valley, the great Brevent looked dwarfed and insignificant, as though its toilsome ascent were utterly unworthy the ambition of a true pedestrian. The grand old Jura mountains rose solemnly as a background in the distance. Stretching away above us lay the Petit and Grand Plateaux, with their endless expanse of snow-fields. On the left, rising up from the Glacier des Bossons, stood the bleak, wild-looking Aiguille du Midi, contrasting strangely with the silvery whiteness of Mount Blanc. Further on, Mont Blanc de Tacul, and the Aiguille sans Nom; and then the great giant himself, the Bosse du Dromedaire, and the Dome du Gouté; peaks, summits, snow-fields, all apparently of immeasurable size, magnificent in their rugged and snowy beauty, and grand from their very vastness. And at our feet lay the great glaciers stretching away down into the valley. I shall never forget the scene. As the Summer afternoon sun blazed on those wild rivers of icy crag, the glacier presented objects of surpassing beauty. Broad and bridgeless chasms of clear, blue, glittering ice, whose depth the eye endeavored in vain to gauge; towering masses of ice, with a sparkling, crystallized surface, in forms, that from their strangeness, seemed almost unreal; natural arches, grottoes with sapphyred interiors, spires, pinnacles, and turrets; some like palaces of azure crystal, and often with festoons of icicles hanging like silver fringe from their ledges; and, here and there great caverns, dark, solemn, and gloomy, whose frowning entrances were guarded by mammoth stalactites of ice, frequently eighteen inches or two feet in diameter and fifteen or twenty feet in length.

Is it surprising that we lingered in the contemplation of so marvelous a scene? We were loath to continue the descent, and again and again we pleaded for a few minutes more rest as an excuse for a few minutes more enjoyment of an unique delight which I, for one, felt I should never again experience. But Coutet continually looked at his watch and reminded us that his pocket barometer had taken a downward turn while we were coming along the Grand Plateau. As he sat there, Tissay lolling at his feet, and our four porters lying around, our little party of eight made a picturesque group, in spite of the grotesqueness of our costumes; Coutet, with his massive frame and strength, and Tissay of slighter, but wonderfully-wiry build, (he had that day made his seventeenth ascent of Mont Blanc,) one toying with his ice-ax, the other playing with his poodle-dog Bouquet, who had accompanied us to the summit, looking the very perfection of hardy mountaineers. Again Coutet looked at his watch; again he consulted his pocket barometer, and, as he did so, he uttered a cry which caused us all to spring to our feet. It was falling rapidly, a sure sign, in spite of the glorious sunshine and cloudless sky, of a rapidly-approaching storm. It was a warning we dared not neglect for a moment, and we were soon picking our way down the Grands Mulets rocks on to the glacier.

For half an hour or so, the stiffness which had supervened from lying down to rest ourselves after our arduous and difficult journey, was most painful. Every muscle in our bodies seemed to be suddenly cramped, and the joints of our limbs almost to grate in the sockets. But the necessity of springing across small crevasses, cutting our way down one side and up the other of some of the larger ones, and climbing over huge bowlders and masses of ice, gradually wore off the stiffness, and we were comparatively fresh again. But the ice was nothing like so hard and steel-like as it had been when we crossed the glacier the day before, and, consequently, did not offer so firm a footing. After a while it became greasy, a fact which made Coutet scan the horizon from time to time, and indulge in expressions which would have horrified a Pilgrim Father, and of which he doubtless made full confession to the village curé on the following Friday. The further we got on to the glacier the worse it became, till in many places our track of the day before was entirely obliterated, and we were in danger of losing our way. Our progress was, therefore, very slow, as we were obliged to move cautiously, not wishing to have to retrace our steps. My companion and I were roped in between the four porters; but Coutet and Tissay were free, in order to allow them to go forward and prospect, and cut steps in the ice. Coutet, who had charge of the expedition, here showed what a splendid guide he was. He was ever busy with his eye, and all the time encouraging us with his cheery, sonorous voice. Occasionally calling a halt, he would spring, sure-footed as a chamois, from mass to mass of ice, or walk unconcerned along narrow, slippery ledges, or cling like a cat to rough bowlders while he cut a few steps to enable him to reach some elevated spot from which he thought he might be able to obtain a better view of the route most advisable for us to take. And then he would come back to us, his eye glistening with triumph at finding that his sagacity was not at fault; and, calling out, "*Allons, Messeurs! Mais plantes bien vos talons,*" he would again lead the way on our increasingly dangerous march. But it was terrible work. The ice had by this time become absolutely wet and sloppy. In many places, too, snow-bridges and blocks of ice had fallen into the crevasses which they would have enabled us to pass over in safety. At one time Tissay, who was on a snow-bridge which Coutet had just crossed, felt the pole of his ice-ax go through. With a yell, he sprang on to the ice from the treacherous bridge. Had he remained on it for a second he must have fallen through. We got across by lying down at full length and crawling over, so as to dispose the weight of our bodies over as much surface as possible. All these difficulties compelled us to make considerable detours to get into the right track again, and involved a serious loss of time, as we could easily tell by the many *sacrés* Coutet gave vent to whenever his barometer came out of his pocket. It was still falling rapidly, and was evidently causing both Coutet and Tissay the gravest anxiety. The only one of the party who seemed at all at his ease was the dog Bouquet. He jogged along as unconcernedly as possible, ever wagging his stumpy tail and barking joyously when he jumped the crevasses.

But these trials and troubles were trifling compared with what awaited us further on. We began to slip and be a little unsteady on our legs from the great strain on the muscles and tendons. I can almost fancy I can hear now Coutet's hissing whisper in my ear as he clutched me round the body while crossing a narrow edge of ice: "*Mon Dieu! Si vous chancelles de cette manière, nous allons tous être perdus!*" And then he laughed a great hearty laugh, and crying out: "*Courage, Messeurs. Un peu plus de courage!*" hurried us on. But suddenly we all came to a dead stop. Every face was blanched. There, coming round a high wall of ice, we saw, to our horror and amazement, a thin, vapory cloud scudding across the glacier toward us and covering our route. With a cry of despair Coutet called a halt, and we at once held one of the most anxious councils in which it has ever been my lot to take a part. Should we push on, or should we try to get back to the Grands Mulets? It was a question upon which we had to decide quickly. The storm could not be far behind the cloud, and a storm on a glacier like the Bossons meant death to the whole party. The first gust of the hurricane would blow us like straws into the nearest crevasse. We decided that we must be at least half way across the glacier; that if we turned back the storm would catch us before we could gain shelter, and that it was a mere choice of dangers. My companion and I deliberated for a moment, and then told Coutet and Tissay that we had determined to go on. They cordially approved our resolution, though all the porters were for going back. They were, of course, overruled.

And then I witnessed one of those marvelous instances of canine sagacity, of which we so often read and which we so seldom believe.

One of the reasons which Tissay had assigned for agreeing with us as to the desirability of going on, was that he felt convinced that his dog Bouquet could find his way through the clouds to the edge of the glacier, and that wherever the dog could go we could follow. I was incredulous, as there could be no scent on the ice, especially as more than four and twenty hours had elapsed since we had crossed the day before and there was no probability of our taking the same track to a nicety. Tissay, however, seemed confident, and asked if either of us had any letters in our pockets. We immediately produced some half a dozen. Selecting the one which had the stoutest envelope, Tissay fastened it securely to the wooden stem of his pipe, and, placing it in the dog's mouth, he addressed Bouquet in the demonstrative manner peculiar to his countrymen when talking to animals; and then patting him affectionately on the head, he cried: "*Allez, Bouquet! Allez chez Marie!*" Uttering a long, low whine, the dog sprang eagerly forward, Tissay following close upon him, Coutet taking care of us. Five minutes after we started, the thin vapor had given place to heavy clouds, cold, wet and most embarrassing, and often so dense that we could not see ten feet ahead. All we could do was to follow the sound of Tissay's voice as he encouraged the dog, or every now and then shouted to us to know if we were following all right. The dog seemed to know by instinct that he was in charge of some very important business. Whenever we happened to catch a glimpse of him as the cloud varied in density, he was bounding from mass to mass, or running wildly up and down the edge of some crevasse to find a spot where he could jump across it; Tissay all the while cheering him on with cries of "*Bravo! Beau chien! Allez!*" Again the cloud would grow thicker, wetting us to the skin with the drenching rain, shutting out Tissay and the dog from our view, and making the ice fearfully dangerous. Coutet urged us on with passionate cries: "*Courage, Messieurs! Un peu plus vite. Pour la bonne Marie, un peu plus vite! Mais plantes bien vos talons,*" and then he would exclaim, "*Prenez garde! Prenez garde!*" as he caught one or the other of us by the arm when we slipped; for our porters were so frightened that they were utterly unable to render him any assistance in the emergency. Every moment he became more and more excited, more anxious and more pressing in his entreaties that we should hurry. On we went, striving our very utmost to obey his behests, knowing well our danger, and that the only chance for our lives was to get off the glacier before the storm burst; for we had on more than one occasion experienced the fury of the first blast of an Alpine thunder-storm.

For several minutes we had not seen Tissay, when a loud cheer from him brought us all to a stand-still. He shouted out triumphantly that we were on the right track, and within ten minutes of the sheltering rocks. He had found a light ladder which we had left behind the previous day, having concluded, after carrying it a short distance, that we would not burden ourselves with it. Coutet muttered through his teeth: "*Mon Dieu! Juste à temps; et rien de plus!*" Again with urgent cries he spurred us on to increased exertion, using all his giant strength to help us and the frightened, fast-failing porters over the worst places; sometimes putting out his foot for us to step on, thinking that the leather of his boot would be firmer footing for us than the greasy, sloppy ice. At times he would be almost furious, and would urge us on like a muleteer goading his unfortunate beasts. His face would assume an aspect of terrific determination; determination not only to save his own life, but ours. Poor fellow! He was to be married in the Autumn. I could hear him grinding his teeth from the excitement raging in his bosom. His grip became vice-like, as, seizing my arm, he almost hurled me from a lower to a higher ledge, and then turned round to do the same for the others. And yet, not for one moment did that noble fellow's arm tremble, or his nerve falter; and when we were all up he would cry "*Allons,*" and stride on to the next bad place.

And then, suddenly, we came upon Tissay and his dog, the one sitting and the other lying down. The thought flashed through my brain, "All is over, he has utterly lost the track; we must perish." The next instant Coutet bounded from my side, and seizing his hat, and waving it in the air, cried out: "*Grace à Dieu! Nous sommes sauvés, malgré tout!* Yes, we were at last safe on the solid rock; and, without a moment's loss of time, we made a rush over the loose rubble and *débris* lying about, and were soon out of danger, crouching for protection against the storm under a high, overhanging ridge of rock.

We had not been five minutes in our place of refuge, when the storm burst all around us with terrific fury. The lightning played and danced around us with appalling vividness, the thunder went crashing and echoing round the mountain sides as though it would tear creation itself to pieces, the rain came down like a cataract, blown in upon us by the eddies of the gale, and pouring down us in small rivulets. And then came one fearful clap of thunder, which seemed to shake even the solid bed of rock on which we stood, and down came the avalanche with its rumbling, roaring, seething waves of snow, ice, rock, and *débris*, tearing along like pent-up waters suddenly released, and part of it streaming over the path we had so lately traversed. Our porters told their beads, and muttered prayers to the Holy Virgin and their patron saints. Coutet stood sternly contemplating the storm, as though he would defy it. Tissay told me, with tears in his eyes, that, though he had been a guide from his boyhood, and had been in many a situation of peril, he had never before had so narrow an escape from death. He was convinced, he said, that we must have perished but for the dog Bouquet. I thought so, too, and when I got to Geneva I purchased the most expensive brass collar I could find, had his name and achievement engraved upon it, and forwarded it to his master.

For nearly an hour we cowered under our rocky shelter, till at last, with a parting burst of fury, the storm passed away. I need not tell how eagerly we pushed on to the Pierre Pointue, and round its narrow overhanging ledge, seven hundred feet above the glacier below, scarce wide enough for the mountain goats, to the little Châlet de la Para. And what a sorrowful sight awaited us when we got there! The inhabitants of the valley had seen the storm gathering long before we had, and had also been watching us through telescopes, as is their custom. They had seen us leave the Grands Mulets, and made sure that we must be caught in the storm. Several guides and porters had at once hurried up the mountain with ropes, ice-axes, ladders, and blankets, and a large bottle of cognac brandy. They had thought it almost impossible that we could get off the glacier without accident, even if with our lives, and they had intended to make stretchers of the blankets and ladders for the dead and injured. They had just reached the châlet when we arrived. Among them were the mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of our guides and porters, all sobbing bitterly, and giving vent to the most passionate exclamations of grief and despair. When we suddenly appeared, they seemed struck dumb with amazement for a moment; and then there was a scene of joy, which I will not attempt to describe. The remaining portion of our descent through the pine woods, into the valley of Chamonnix, was like a triumphal procession. The women chatted, laughed, and cried alternately, frequently kissing the guides and porters who were related to them, and often patting us approvingly on the shoulder and saying, "*Bravo! Bravo!*" By the time we got down to the bridge, there must have been three or four hundred persons walking in procession behind us, cheering and shouting themselves hoarse. And, as our little cavalcade marched, somewhat proudly, into the court-yard of the hotel, the visitors flocked out to congratulate us on our marvelous escape.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A meeting of the Veteran Guard of the Seventh Regiment was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Thursday evening last, at 8 o'clock, Gen. Lefferts presiding. The roll being called, it was ascertained that about 150 members of the Veteran Association had already signified their intention of joining the uniformed corps. Among the names were those of some of our most eminent citizens, such as Washington R. Vermilye, Marshall Lefferts, Jackson S. Schultz, Chas. Roome, Philetus Holt, John Camerden, Aaron Kemp, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, &c. Several names of officers who served through the late rebellion were also presented, and among them were those of Cols. Harmon D. Hull and C. G. Colgate, Gen. Garney, Capt. Geo. Tuttle, and others.

After the appointment of a Committee on Constitution and By-laws, also one on Uniform, the meeting adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2. The material with which this Veteran Guard is started ought to make it the crack veteran organization of the United States. The "old boys" talk of uniforming in "gray," but some consider it a *fast* color, and therefore it may be questioned as to its appropriateness for so staid and respectable a body as this proposes to be.

The Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., has completed an arrangement by which they will be enabled to hold their annual ball at the Academy of Music on the second Monday of January, 1873. The preparations for this event are on a magnificent scale, and the officers and members of the regiment expect that the gathering will exceed anything ever before held by any military organization.

Battery K, First Division, N. G., Capt. J. N. Huebner, has been ordered to assemble in full uniform at the armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on Thursday afternoon next at 1 o'clock, to proceed to Tompkins-square for drill in the school of the battery.

Capt. C. I. McGowan and the other officers of Company G, Twelfth Infantry, N. G., offer a prize of a gold hunting-case watch, stem-winder, to the member who shall recruit the greatest number of good men during the year ending Nov. 1, 1873.

Capt. White, of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., has resigned in consequence of his term having expired. Capt. Briggs, Lieuts. Huggins and Carpenter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have also resigned from the same cause.

Brigade Inspector Hall is to investigate the charge made by Private Sheenan against Capt. William Cushing, Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G.

A life-size picture of the late Col. Kimball, who was killed during the war, is to be presented, to-morrow evening, to Post No. 100, G. A. R., at their reception in the armory of the First Infantry, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street.

On Sunday last, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Stetson, Lieut. T. D. Hughes, (Acting Adjutant,) Lieut. G. McIntosh, (Acting Quartermaster,) Capts. J. Laing, W. C. Clark, A. Dutch, G. Rogers, Joseph Ross, W. Lindsay and A. Croall, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G., with orderly, left for Philadelphia to attend the funeral of the late Major-Gen. Meade.

It is rumored that the following changes will take place in the Thirty-second Regiment: Col. Henry Edw. Roehr, to be elected Brigadier-General of the Eleventh Brigade, vice J. V. Meserole, to be appointed Major-General, vice John B. Woodward, who will resign on the 1st day of January; Major Fred. J. Karcher, to be Assistant Adjutant-General of the Eleventh Brigade; the Thirty-second will be commanded by Col. Joseph Burger, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, whose present command will be consolidated with the Thirty-second; Sergt. Wm. H. Whalley, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will be appointed Adjutant; Capt. William H. King, (or Koenig,) of the Forty-seventh, and formerly of the Ninth, is mentioned as the likely successor to the Majority. He is an excellent German scholar, and would be a valuable acquisition to the Thirty-second.

Col. W. H. De Bevoise, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G., is about to resign his command, and Lieut.-Col. James McLeer is spoken of as his successor.

Col. James Jourdan, of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., has evidenced his intention of resigning, and Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch is spoken of as the next commander.

Col. Joseph Burger, Major Anthony Wills, Capt. William Heerdt, and Adjt. Albin G. Pape, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment; Col. Henry Edward Roehr, Lieut.-Col. John Rueger and Brevet Major and Adjt. Fred. J. Karcher, of the Thirty-second Regiment, and Lieuts. Peter Bartsch and Anthony Behlen, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, have issued a call requesting officers of the National Guard to join "the Club," the objects of which are to strain proficiency in the drill, physical development, and social intercourse.

The Thirty-second Regiment Drum Corps will give their third annual ball on the 10th of December.

Col. David E. Austen, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G., it is expected will be appointed Commissary-General on the staff of Gov. Dix, leaving a vacancy in the command of the regiment. The contest for the position is between Lieut.-Col. A. H. Rogers and Major Bush. Adjt. Hasler is expected to accompany Col. Austen into the office of the Commissary-General.

First Lieut. Joseph G. Story, of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., has been relieved as Acting Adjutant, and on retiring received the thanks of Col. R. C. Ward "for the very prompt and efficient manner in which his duties were performed." He now returns to his company.

Lieut. E. G. Robertson has resigned his connection with the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. Sergt.-Major W. C. Barton has also resigned, and James B. Evans has been appointed in his stead.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Farnham is busily engaged in instructing the non-commissioned staff and Sergeants of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., in their drill and duties. In this work he is being assisted by Adjt. H. S. Manning. Lieut.-Col. Farnham and Major Partridge are also engaged in drilling the regiment by battalions. These drills will be continued during the present week.

There is a report afloat that the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G., is going in a body to Washington for the purpose of taking part in the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President on March 4, 1873. Col. Austen appears to be in favor of the excursion, and the members seem to be almost unanimous on the subject.

Drum-Major Rohlfs, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, has resigned.

The Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia is seriously sick, and has in consequence been compelled to postpone his intended journey to Switzerland.

France has paid to Germany in three months 600,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, and during December will pay about 200,000,000 more. Although the Budget shows a deficit for 1872, the estimates for 1873 show a restoration of the equilibrium, and a surplus in 1874.

LAGRAVE.

Return of the Sheriff to the Writ of Certiorari.

In pursuance of a writ of certiorari issued by Judge Fancher, Sheriff Brennan made a return before him, Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, of the authority by which he held Alfred E. Lagrave, the alleged merchant swindler, in his custody. The parties to the prosecution appeared merely for the purpose of joining issue, and were numerously represented by counsel. For Lagrave appeared Messrs. John Graham, Elbridge T. Gerry and Monell and Zeglio; Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared on behalf of the people; Messrs. D. M. Porter, J. Solis Ritterband, Blumenstiel and Archer, Barney, Butler and Parsons and J. H. and B. F. Watson for Lagrave's creditors.

Mr. Bookstaver, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, read a return on behalf of the Sheriff, to the effect that he held Lagrave by virtue of seven civil orders of arrest.

District-Attorney Sullivan said, on behalf of the people, that Lagrave was held under a criminal indictment for burglary in the third degree, jointly with one Otis; that this indictment was found on the 12th of August, 1872, on an affidavit made by George E. Taff.

Mr. Graham asked if it was admitted that this indictment was found without a preliminary examination?

To this Mr. Sullivan replied that it was; that it was one of those cases where such mode of procedure was proper and necessary, the accused being out of the country, and the indictment being necessary as a basis for his extradition under international treaties. He had been given to understand that the present motion would be urged chiefly on the legality of the arrest and detention of the prisoner under civil process, and, whatever might be the result of that, he desired it understood that the people would reserve the right to be heard on the criminal charge.

Mr. Graham then took exception to the return of the Sheriff as being insufficient; they wanted, on behalf of the prisoner, a truthful return—something not generally received from that office—as the general statement of arrest within the county was insufficient. The Sheriff might construe, to his own mind, the County of New-York as meaning the whole continent of North America. The fact was, and would so appear, that the prisoner was kidnapped while on board a vessel which was then French territory, and that such kidnapping was done while the Sheriff's officers were in the act of committing a crime against the laws of the United States. He wanted that the Sheriff designate in his return the exact spot where the arrest was made, so that it might be judicially determined whether he made the arrest within his bailiwick or not.

Judge Fancher said he thought the prisoner's counsel was entitled to demand this particularity, or else be at liberty to traverse the truth of the Sheriff's return in this respect.

Mr. Bookstaver said, so far as he had been informed, the arrest had been made in the Sheriff's office, but he was willing, as soon as he could obtain the proper information, to amend the return in this respect. The papers connected with the case, including the moving affidavits of the prisoner, the indictment, the French writ of extradition, the criminal commitment, and civil orders of arrest, were then put in evidence, and the further hearing adjourned to Monday next.

THE POULTRY TRADE.

Where Poultry Comes From—Extent of the Market—The Prospects for the Season—Effects of the Poultry Disease.

The poultry trade at this period of the year, owing to the near approach of Thanksgiving, is generally much larger than at any other time, and from the state of the market just now a fair estimate can be had of the prospects for the whole season, which generally lasts from Nov. 1 to March 31, although the trade generally begins to slacken after February. During the early part of the season, the supply for the New-York market is brought from New-Jersey, and the Central States, but as November advances the products of the West begin to arrive, so that by Thanksgiving Day a bountiful market is generally found. From this period to New-Years Day as many as thirty and forty car-loads of poultry have arrived in a single day, but the general average supply during the busy part of the season is about twenty car loads daily, each load containing 20,000 pounds. An average, however, of ten car-loads daily might be considered a fair one for the entire season, which would make the estimate of the total arrivals no less than thirty millions of pounds, more than one-third of which arrives between Nov. 20 and Dec. 31. About the middle of January the frozen poultry from the extreme West begins to arrive, having first been carefully packed in boxes, averaging four feet long, two feet wide and fifteen inches deep. Sometimes the birds are packed in barrels, but this plan is not considered so good as in boxes, owing to the disadvantage of stowing on the cars. The boxes when filled average about 250 pounds each in weight, although heavier boxes are sometimes shipped from distant points. Of course there is always a large quantity of poor stock sent to a general market like New-York, and should the weather suddenly change from cold to warm and humid, this class of stock will hardly realize enough to pay for the freight, but such is the general scarcity of good stock that there is very seldom a glut of it, no matter how the weather may change. This is especially the case with fat young turkeys, which can always find a market at any season of the year, but more especially at this particular time. The present state of the market may be judged from the following figures: Turkeys range from sixteen cents to twenty cents per pound for ordinary, and from twenty cents to twenty-two cents for fine fat birds. In 1869, at the same period, the prices ranged from eighteen cents to twenty-three cents; in 1870, from seventeen cents to twenty cents, and in 1871, from fifteen cents to eighteen cents. Chickens range, this year, from fourteen cents to eighteen cents for ordinary, and from eighteen cents to twenty cents for prime Jersey fowls. In 1869, the prices ranged from sixteen cents to eighteen cents; in 1870, from sixteen cents to nineteen cents, and in 1871, from fourteen cents to seventeen cents. The average prices generally for all kinds of poultry throughout the whole season may be estimated at about seventeen cents per pound, with occasionally an advance at the time of the holidays.

The report that a disease had appeared among the fowls is found to be but too true, although at present it seems to be confined to the neighborhood of lower Jersey and New-York State. The disease, although rare, is not a stranger to this country, having appeared about five years ago with fatal effect. At that time it did not seem to be contagious, for some portion of the flock would be affected and another portion escape; while at the same time one farm would be severely visited, while those on either side would not have the slightest sign of the disease. As yet none of the fowls in the West are affected, and no mention is made of the disease in any of the reports from the Central States.

From the prospects presented in the market, and the advices to the commission dealers in the City, there appears to be no doubt that there will be a plentiful supply of poultry during the whole season, with perhaps the exception of that coming from a portion of Iowa, a large dealer having advised his agent in this City that he will be unable to ship more than half the quantity he did last year. Generally, however, the prospects are good for a full supply, and prices are expected to range low.

THE MISSOURI.

Second Day of the Official Investigation—Further Testimony.

The Missouri investigation was continued yesterday before Inspectors Matthews and Brainard:

Louis Bohme, one of the pantrymen of the Missouri, testified that when the fire was first discovered in the pantry locker, he extinguished it with a wet carpet and a bucket of water, and then informed the passengers that it had been put out; a few minutes afterward, however, flames burst from the engine-room; When all hope of saving the ship was gone, witness slid down a "painter" at the stern, where a boat had been launched, and got into it; about two o'clock a schooner was sighted, which took all in the boat, twelve in number, on board, and then sailed for Hopetown. On his cross-examination the witness said: I was chief pantryman on the Missouri; the pantry was on the deck above the boilers and right abaft the engine-room; the fire came first from the port locker of the pantry, in which were kept some plate-baskets and a demijohn of rum (aguadiente;) there were no matches in any of the lockers that I know of; when I discovered the fire and looked into the locker, I saw that the demijohn was broken, and the aguadiente burning; if there had been any fire underneath before that I must have known it; about fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered the engines were stopped in the engine-room; the discipline on board seemed to be good, as the orders given the crew were promptly obeyed; the master and officers were cool and collected, and all working at the boats endeavoring to get them overboard; some of the passengers and two of the crew—Jones and Cone, the seamen—were in the boat that I dropped into, lying at the stern of the Missouri; the crew had not been stationed at fire-quarters during that voyage; I could not form an opinion as to the origin of the fire; none of the women and children could have been saved in any of the boats, as far as I can see; three or four minutes only of time elapsed between the first and second alarms of fire; when we left the ship the flames were bursting through the hurricane deck; the aguadiente was used, when lighted, for keeping the dishes warm; it was a three or a five gallon demijohn, and made of glass.

William Jones, a seaman, testified generally to the foregoing facts, adding that all of the boats were well-fitted with oars, but were without compasses or water; there were no boats' compasses on board the Missouri that he was aware of; the boat he got safely off in was twenty feet long, and eleven other men were saved in it, seven of whom were passengers. They might have carried two more men, even taking the heavy weather into consideration; witness gave the order to cut the painter which held the boat to the Missouri; the discipline of the crew was good, but the men were not stationed at fire-quarters during the voyage.

At this point the investigation was adjourned to Monday morning.

The Closing of the State Canals.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 15.

The canal season of 1872 is rapidly drawing to a close. The works are not usually officially closed until about the 8th of December, but they are sometimes closed by a higher power than the Canal Board before that time. In 1871, for instance, navigation was interrupted by ice on the night of Nov. 26. The next night was very cold, and considerable ice was formed, almost entirely preventing the movement of boats. On the 30th of the same month ice was reported, from the central part of the State, to be four inches thick in the canal.

The dates of the official closing of the canals for the past ten years are as follows:

1871	Dec. 1	1866	Dec. 12
1870	Dec. 5	1865	Dec. 8
1869	Dec. 18	1864	Dec. 8
1868	Dec. 7	1863	Dec. 18
1867	Dec. 10	1862	Dec. 7

In former years fourteen days was about the average time taken by a boat between Buffalo and New-York, but this season the average will probably fall below these figures. But estimating that a boat can get through in twelve days, if we give one more week to through shipping, it will be Dec. 5 before the last boats to leave here will arrive at their destination. From the spirit manifested by the forwarders in this city at present, however, it is quite likely that not much through business will be done after the close of this week.

The Ale and Beer Clause of the Massachusetts Liquor Law.

From the Springfield Union, Nov. 15.

Judge Lord, probably the ablest Judge now upon the Superior Court bench in this State, has ruled in a liquor case at Lowell, that the clause of the Liquor law authorizing cities and towns to approve the sale of ale and beer in their limits is unconstitutional and void, and that such a vote would be no defense for a liquor seller arrested for such a sale. District-Attorney Stearns, of this city, as well as some of the other best lawyers of the State, has always held a similar opinion, and the decision of the Supreme Court, to which the question now goes on the ruling of Judge Lord, will be awaited with much interest.

Homeless Young Girls.

At this season of the year the feelings of the charitable are much tried by applications for help and shelter from homeless young girls. Great numbers of people are ignorant that there is a very comfortable shelter for such in the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place. Tickets, entitling the bearer to a bed and a breakfast, (providing she be under eighteen years old,) can be obtained at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 193 Fourth-street, and can be given to all young girls applying for a home or for food.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4000	N. C. 6s F. A. '66	28	300	Un. Pac......s3.	34¼
100	Quicksilver	45	100	do	34¼
800	West. Un.	76⅞	100	do......s3.	34¼
100	do......s3.	76¾	200	do	34⅜
100	do......c.	76¾	100	do......b2.	34⅜
200	do	76¾	200	North-western	83¾
1600	do	77	100	Rock Island	107⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	13½	300	do	107⅜
300	Pac. Mail	85¾	200	do	107⅜
100	do	85¾	200	do......s3.	107⅜
200	do......c.	85¾	100	do	107⅜
500	do......c.	85½	700	do......s3.	107¾
100	do	85¾	200	do	107⅜
200	do......c.	85¾	200	do	107⅜
100	do	86	200	do......s3.	107⅜
100	do......c.	86	100	do	107¾
100	do	86¼	100	do	108
200	do	86⅛	300	do	108⅛
200	Erie	50⅛	100	St. Paul......b3.	51⅝
100	do	50¼	300	do	51¾
100	do	50½	100	do	51⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H......s3.	93⅞	200	do	51½
200	do	93¾	300	do	51½
100	Tol. & Wab.	69½	100	do	51½
100	do......c.	69¼	100	do......c.	51⅜
100	Lake Shore......c.	87⅞	100	do......b3.	51⅝
500	do	87¾	400	do	51½
300	do	87⅞	200	Ohio & Miss......c.	44⅛
200	do......c.	87⅞	100	do......c.	44⅛
400	do	88	100	do......s3.	44⅛
300	do......c.	88	300	do......b3.	44⅛
200	do......s3.	88	200	do	44⅛
50	do	88⅛	500	do	44⅛
400	do	88	200	do......c.	44⅛
300	do	88	100	do	44⅛
300	do......c.	88⅛	800	do	44⅛
500	do	88⅛	200	do......c.	44⅛
100	do......c.	88⅛	100	do......b3.	44⅛
			100	Bos., H. & Erie......c.	7¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81 C......c.	117⅜	$500	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	108
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65......s3.	112⅝	500	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	108⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	115⅝			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	74¼	200	Erie Railway......b. c.	51
1,000	N. C. F. A. '66	28	100	do......c.	51⅛
10,000	South Car 6s, n., Jan. & July	24	300	do	51⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s., A. B.	89	400	do	51⅛
4,000	do	88¼	600	do	51⅛
5,000	do	88	100	do......b3.	51⅛
1,000	do	87½	100	do	51⅛
3,000	do	87	200	Harlem Railroad	114
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	89	200	do..bet. call.	114
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	100	60	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅞
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	102⅝	200	do..bet. call.	93⅞
1,000	C., P. & A.. old	97	200	do	93⅞
12,000	U. P. R. R. 1st	87⅛	130	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	89
5,000	Alt. & T. H., I.	80	100	L. S. & M. So. R., bet. call......b3.	88⅜
1,000	do	80	2200	do	88⅜
5,000	U. Pacific 10s, I.	77½	100	do......c.	88⅜
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	90	600	do......s3.	88⅜
1,000	Gal & Ch. 2d	96	1100	do	88⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G.	97¾	1500	do	88⅜
3,000	do	97½	100	do......b3.	88⅜
10,000	do	97¾	300	do	88⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92⅛	100	do......c.	88⅛
200	New C. Coal Co. b. c.	47½	1100	do	88¼
100	do......s3.	47⅛	1100	Union Pac. R. b. c.	34⅛
300	do	47½	300	do	34⅛
200	Con. Coal	47	400	do......b3.	34⅛
350	Quicksilver Pf.	55	100	do	34⅛
400	do......b. c.	55	100	do......s3	34⅛
300	Adams Express	94⅛	200	H. & St. Jo. R. Pf.	80
100	Wells, Fargo Ex.	82	300	do..bet. call.	80
300	W. U. Tel., ...b. c.	77	300	C. & N. W. R. b. c. b3.	83⅜
200	do	77⅛	100	do	83⅛
100	do......s3.	77⅛	100	do	83⅛
700	do	77⅜	100	do......b10.	84
1500	do	77¼	200	do......c.	83⅜
100	do......c.	77⅛	100	do	84
1400	do	77⅛	100	do	83⅜
2400	do	77⅛	100	do	84
200	do......b3.	77⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86⅛
300	do	77⅛	500	Chi. & R. I. R. b. c.	108⅛
400	do......s3.	77⅛	300	do	108
500	do......c.	77⅛	100	do......c.	108
300	do	77⅛	100	do	107⅞
100	do	77⅛	100	do	108
200	do......c.	77⅛	100	do......c.	107⅞
1100	do	77⅛	200	do	107⅞
400	do	77⅛	1200	M. & St. P. R. b. c.	51⅝
200	do......b3.	77⅜	100	do	52
400	do	77⅛	300	do	52⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.	4⅛	100	do	52
100	do	4⅜	100	T., W. & W. R. b. c.	69⅛
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	86¼	100	do......c.	69⅛
400	do..bet. call.	86⅛	200	do	69⅛
400	do	86¼	100	do	69⅜
300	do	86⅛	100	Bost., H. & E. b. c.	7⅛
1300	do......c.	86⅛	100	do	7⅛
100	do	86⅛	100	do	7⅛
100	do	86	10	Morris & Ess. R.	92⅛
1000	do	86	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	27
500	do	85⅞	100	N. J. S. R......b. c.	27
100	do	85¾	300	Ohio. & Miss. R.	44⅛
100	do......c.	85⅞	300	do..bet. call.	44⅛
100	do	85⅞	200	do......b3.	44⅛
200	do	85¾	200	do	44⅛
200	C., C. & I. C. R. b. c.	31⅛	100	do	44⅛
			400	do	44⅛
			100	do......b3.	44⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$21,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	117	$7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅝
2,000	do......c.	117	500	do	114⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅛	6,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	108⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n......c.	114⅛	20,000	U. S. 6s C......b. c.	113⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

400	Western Union	77⅜	100	Union Pacific......s3.	34⅛
300	do......b3.	77½	300	do......b3.	34⅛
100	do......b3.	77¼	300	Rock Island	107⅜
1400	do	77⅛	200	do	107⅛
100	do	77⅛	100	do	107⅜
300	do	77⅜	100	do	108
100	do	77⅜	100	St. Paul	51⅜
100	do	77⅛	700	do	51⅛
100	P. M. S. S. Co.	85⅜	100	do	51⅛
300	do	85⅜	100	do	51⅛
500	do	85⅜	300	do	51⅛
300	do......s3.	85⅜	200	do	51⅛
200	do	86	100	do......b3.	51⅛
300	do	86	500	do	51⅛
100	do	85⅜	100	do	51⅛
200	U. S. Express	76⅛	300	Bos., H. & Erie	7⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅛	100	Chic. B. & Q.	130
100	Erie Railroad	51⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	69⅛
200	Harlem	114	300	Ohio & Miss......s3.	44⅛
100	North-western	83⅛	100	do..bet. call.	44⅛
1100	Lake Shore	88⅛	300	do	44⅛
1500	do	88⅛	100	do	44⅛
2000	do	88⅛	100	do......b3.	44⅛
700	do	88⅛	200	C., C. & I. C.	31⅛
100	do	88⅛			
00	do	88⅛			
1400	do	88⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

10	Continental Bank.	90	1100	Pacific Mail. b. c.	86
1900	West. Union. b. c.	77⅛	100	Erie Railway	51⅛
100	do	77⅛	100	do	51⅛
100	do	78	100	do	51⅛
300	do	78	300	do	51⅛
3300	do	77⅞	200	Harlem R......b. c.	114
1200	do	77⅞	200	L. Sh. & M. So. b. c.	88⅛
100	do......b3.	78	100	do	88⅛
20	Morris & Essex	91⅛	100	do......s3.	88⅛
100	Canton Co......b. c.	103⅛	100	do......b3.	88⅛
100	New C. Coal......b. c.	47	200	Union Pac......b. c.	34⅛
100	Quick. Pref.	55	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c. b3.	84
100	Mariposa Min. b. c.	2⅜	100	C. & N. West. Pf.	86⅛
100	C. & R. Island. b. c.	107⅞	100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅛
500	U. S. Express	76⅛	100	T. Wab. & W. b. c.	69⅛
400	do	76	100	Ohio & Miss......b. c.	44⅛
50	do	77	200	N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	93⅛
200	do	76⅛	100	N. J. Southern	27
200	do	76⅛	100	H. & St. Jo......b. c.	31⅛
100	do	76⅛	100	C., C. & I. C......b. c.	31⅛
200	do	76⅛	100	do	31⅛
300	do	77			
100	do	76⅛			
100	Adams Ex......b. c.	94⅛			
200	Am. M. U. Ex.	69			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100	Consol. Coal	47⅛	200	Erie Railway	51⅛
100	West Union	77⅛	100	do	51⅛
2700	do	77⅛	1000	do	51⅛
500	do......b30.	78⅛	200	do	52
300	do	78	100	do	52⅛
100	do	77⅞	100	do	52⅛
1800	do	77⅞	300	do......b3.	52⅛
100	do	77⅞	400	do	52⅛
100	Pac. M. S. S.	86	1000	do	52⅛
1800	do	86⅛	500	do	52⅛
10	U. S. Express	76⅛	500	do	52⅛
100	do	77⅛	700	do	52⅛
200	Rock Island......b3.	108⅛	100	do	52⅛
200	do	107⅞	100	do	52⅛
200	do	108	800	Lake Shore	88⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	93⅛	100	do	88⅛
100	do	93⅛	1000	do	88⅛
100	do	93⅛	100	do	88⅛
200	do	93⅛	100	do	88⅛
413	North-western	83⅛	100	do	88⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo.	52	100	do......b3.	88⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	44⅛	300	do	88⅛
100	do	44⅛	100	Del., L. & W.	97
100	do	44⅛	800	Union Pacific	34⅛
400	do	44⅛	600	do	34⅛
700	C., C. & I. C.	32	100	St. Paul	51⅛
200	do	31⅛	100	do......b3.	52
200	do	31⅛	5	Fort Wayne	94

SATURDAY, NOV. 16—P. M.

The Bank return is less adverse than generally looked for on the Street. The Gold Notes average is slightly better, $166,000, while, on the other hand the Greenbacks continue to advance. The present falling off is $1,529,400. The general line of Deposits is $1,119,000 higher than last Monday. The surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is reduced to $2,250,000. It was feared a day or two since that the movement would fall below the 25 ₱ cent. line on account of the withdrawals of Gold for Export. It is possible these may affect the succeeding averages both on Gold Notes and Deposits.

The rates for Money at the close of the week are 7 ₱ cent. on Call loan on Stock collateral, and 9@12 ₱ cent. on best business paper not accommodated at Bank. The market has a better look than on the commencement of the Boston calamity early in the week.

The Gold sales are kept up to 113⅜@113½ by a newly-organized *Bull* movement in the Gold Room, while the Foreign Exchanges have fallen to 108¼@108⅜ ₱ cent., 60 days' London, and 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. sight, and these rates are against a rise in Gold for trade purposes.

There was less business of a speculative character at the Stock Exchange today, but prices were better than at the close on Friday night, especially after the Bank return in the Afternoon. The exceptions are the St. Paul Stocks and United States Express. The heaviest dealings were in Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore, and next to these Ohios and Rock Island. The Railway Mortgages (old issues) showed firmness and the Public Funds continued strength. The purchases of the latter for Europe are on a liberal scale this week, and the Sinking Fund took $1,000,000 on Wednesday.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 16.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	113⅜	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅛	93⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108
North-west Common	83⅜	84
Pacific Mail	85⅛	85⅜
St. Paul Preferred	74	74⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅛	52
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅛
Western Union Telegraph	76⅞	77⅜
Erie	50⅛	52
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Lake Shore	87⅞	88⅛
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	31⅛	31⅛
Toledo and Wabash	68⅞	69⅛

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg. '81	116	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117	5-20 reg., '67	115¾
5-20 reg., '62	112¾	5-20 coup., '67	115⅞
5-20 coup., '62	112¾	5-20 reg., '68	115¾
5-20 reg., '64	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	115¾
5-20 coup., '64	112⅞	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 reg., '65	112¾	10-40 coup.	108⅜
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	5s coup., '81	110
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	115	6s, currency	113⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	..
City 6s, New	102⅛	102¼
Camdem and Amboy	124	124½
Pennsylvania Central	55⅞	56
Reading	114⅜	114½
Lehigh Valley	..	58½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	26
*Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	36¾	37
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	92½

*Ex. div.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports this week are 110,600 bales, less by 23,000 bales than the previous week. The Crop receipts to date are 887,500 bales, comparing with 666,600 bales last year. The amount marketed abroad this week is 75,400 bales. Europe has taken thus far of the new Crop 379,300 bales, against 289,400 bales out of the old Crop to corresponding date. Prices continue to be well sustained both here and in Liverpool.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings, on what is called the free list, the 6 ₱ cent. Consolidated Convertible Bonds of the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland. The amount authorized is $1,250,000, of which $750,000 Bonds are held for exchange for other Bonds previously issued and to mature. The Bonds of the Western Pacific Road of California, and the State Aid Bonds of California to the Central Pacific, are also placed on the official list for dealings.

A Coal Mining Company was recently placed before the London market, from Newport, Oregon, claiming to represent a coal property at Coos Berg, on the Pacific coast, of the value of $1,300,000, or £260,000 sterling. The London *Times* now states that Mr. David Smith, of Coseley Colliery, Bilston, Staffordshire, writes to say that two years ago, when he was examining the west coast of America, this property was offered to him for £30,000, or $150,000. Of a piece with this sort of enterprise in the London market from our Pacific coast, would seem to be the Phenix Quicksilver Company, with a capital of £200,000, or a million of dollars. It is urged, says the London *Times*:

> "That the principal reason for forming the Company here consists in obtaining the advantage of our limited liability law, but this is the first time that the existence of any difficulty in the way of forming joint-stock enterprises in America has been heard of. Next, with regard to the vender requiring cash instead of being willing to await results, it is contended that if he were to consent to await results there could be no provision for the necessary outlay in developing the mine; but this is a mistake. It would be rational for the shareholders to take the risk of finding money for that purpose, and it would be equally rational for the vender, when they consent to take this risk, to wait a few months before receiving payment for the property, more especially when it would in that case be to the interest of the shareholders to offer a large addition to the contemplated amount."

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,499,818.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Limerick, for Liverpool—1,487 bbls. Apples, 1,013 bales Cotton, 512 tcs. Beef, 487 boxes Bacon, 200 bbls. Farina, 19 bales Leather, 1,138 bags Ore, 263 bags Clover-seed, 5 bales Roots, 22,320 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—2,526 bbls. Apples, 1,037 boxes Bacon, 581 bales Cotton, 32 bales Leather, 7 boxes Machinery, 3,474 boxes Cheese, 794 bbls. Oysters, 14 bbls. Tongues.

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—23 bales Hides, 1,271 bbls. Apples, 1,544 bales Cotton, 93 bushels Corn, 36,666 bushels Wheat, 26 hhds. Tallow, 275 boxes Bacon, 42 bbls. Pork, 10 pkgs. Butter, 200 boxes Drugs, 2,361 boxes Cheese, 2,421 bbls. Resin, 90 tcs. Lard, 7 boxes Lamps.

By the ship Evangeline, for Liverpool—29,206 bushels Wheat, 15,582 bushels Corn, 348 bbls. Resin, 150 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—3,580 bbls. Apples, 375 bbls. Resin, 100 cases Sewing-machines, 14 bbls. Sweeps, 1,175 bags Oil-cake, 9 cases Machinery, 22,247 bushels Corn, 700 boxes Bacon, 1,920 bbls. Flour, 25 tcs. Stearine, 233 boxes Bacon, 150 boxes Cheese, 38 pks. Butter, 360 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 30 bales Hair, 450 boxes Extract Logwood, 3 cases Lamps.

By the steamer Cyphrenes, for London—272 boxes Cheese, 68 bbls. Pork, 148 pks. Sarsaparilla, 18 bags Roots, 323 boxes Clocks, 57 bales Hog-hair, 159 cases Can Goods, 231 bbls. Apples, 150 bags Bones, 600 Oars, 201 tcs. Pork, 50 tcs. Beef, 25 boxes Perfumery, 38 pkgs. Bees-wax, 150 bales Gambia, 6,400 bbls. Flour, 3,600 Staves, 94 cases Tobacco, 319 bbls. Resin, 15 tcs. Tongues, 7,004 bags Oil-cake, 122 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 400 cases Clothes-pins, 1,236 boxes Cheese, 150 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Antonio G., for Queenstown and orders—26,694 bushels Corn.

By the bark Derwent, for Cork and orders—23,998 bushels Corn.

By the bark Jane Fairlie, for Cork and orders—21,451 bushels Corn.

By the bark Larkspur, for Queenstown and orders—25,100 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre—1,135 boxes Bacon, 47 cases Sewing-machines, 8 cases Oil Peppermint, 20 pks. Whalebone, 16 boxes Tea, 3 cases Cigars, 21 boxes Preserves, 300 boxes Middles, 600 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Rhein, for Bremen—24 cases Velvet, 300 tcs. Lard, 310 cases Tobacco, 8,282 bushels Corn, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 126 bales Sarsaparilla, 778 bales Cotton, 430 boxes Bacon, 8 bbls. Beef, 4 tcs. Beef, 15 cases Preserves, 20 bbls. Apples, 8 bbls. Casings, 2 bales Raw Silk.

By the bark Malvina, for Bremen—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Europa, for Bremen—5,159 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Germania, for Hamburg—522 bbls. Resin, 1,875 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 1,500 boxes Dyewood, 100 boxes Flavine, 424 bbls. Apples, 223 cases Tobacco, 383 hhds. Tobacco, 456 bales Tobacco, 3,236 bags Coffee, 6 rolls Belting, 24 cases Scales, 18 cases Agricultural Implements, 71 kegs Caviar, 650 bbls. Hides, 1 bbl. Guts, 12 cases Fruit, 100 sides Leather, 10 cases Ore, 250 firkins Lard, 2 cases Piano, 135 cases Sewing-machines, 500 boxes Bacon.

By the brig Onalaska, for Lisbon—15,600 Staves, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 320 bbls. Flour, 40 boxes Extracts, 40 hhds. Tallow, 1 box Revolvers, 50 cases Oil.

And from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, by the bark Laconia—149,288 gallons Refined Petroleum.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1872.

The New-York Times.

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Naturally enough, the politicians are in great wrath over the proposed action of the President in the appointment of the Philadelphia Postmaster, and we are not surprised to hear that they have set up a wail at Washington concerning the ruin which is to come upon the Republican Party if the offices are not to go to those whom the local managers select as "influential." We have been so long in the habit of bestowing office as the reward of partisan service, or as a supposed means to strengthen party influence, that it is plain the President is to meet with strenuous opposition in carrying into practice those principles of civil service reform to which he is pledged. But the politicians, we think, will find that, being pledged to them, he will put them in practice whenever occasion is offered, and, in the end, his course will strengthen the party rather than weaken it. For every politician who becomes indifferent or hostile from lack of reward, a score of voters who do not seek place, will come to the support of the party which honestly and faithfully attempts to elevate and purify the civil service of the country.

Honest people everywhere will rejoice that Gov. WARMOTH has been brought to a sudden stop in his nefarious operations in connection with the counting the votes cast at the late election in Louisiana, by an injunction issued by Judge DURELL, of the United States Circuit Court. Anything more shameless than the proceedings of this man WARMOTH since the election has never been witnessed in American politics, and national self-respect no less than the violated rights of the citizens of Louisiana, required that something should be done to put an end to them. It is of course impossible to say how the judicial proceedings just commenced will terminate, but it is a satisfaction to know that for the present the election returns of the State are in the hands of the law and beyond the control of a political adventurer as devoid of conscience as he is of a sense of decency.

If the remnant of Tammany in the Board of Aldermen will take the trouble to read the history of the last two years, they may discover that the people are in no mood to tolerate any longer the peculiar methods by which elections were determined under the rule of that oligarchy. Acting as a Board of Canvassers, these Aldermen are making desperate efforts to count in one THOMAS SHIELS, and are succeeding admirably in earning public contempt. Their proceedings yesterday savored too much of the Tammany disregard of law and fact to be endured with patience, and they may as well conclude to count honestly or not at all. They may be very sure the public will not forget or forgive any falsification of the vote cast at the late election, even for the great boon of having "TOMMY" SHIELS as an Alderman.

Some suggestive facts can be gathered from a study of the election returns of the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia. At the October election SMITH, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried every one of the twelve counties comprising the district, but in November Gen. GRANT had majorities in just one-half of them. The total Republican vote in the District in October was 6,350, and 10,978 in November, while the Democratic vote in October was 12,898, and 9,300 in November for Mr. GREELEY, but 1,023 were cast for Mr. O'CONOR, making the total Democratic vote 10,323. If any one entertain any doubts concerning the fact that terrorism swelled the Democratic majority in Georgia at the State election, a careful examination of these figures ought to remove them. Many more of the same sort are yet to come from the State to show that the Democrats of Georgia sadly neglected to take advantage of the opportunity for reconciliation presented them in October.

In our special correspondence from Mexico will be found some highly interesting details in regard to the condition and prospects of that country. The formation of colonizing schemes, the progress of railroad enterprises, and the settled conviction that under President LERDO the country has entered upon an era of peace and order—all open up a brighter future for Mexico than she has seen for many a day. What the Mexican population chiefly wants is a strong infusion of new blood and vigor. It may fairly enough be questioned, however, whether native jealousy will quietly submit to a large enough influx of foreign colonists to develop to anything like their full extent the magnificent resources of the country.

A Question of Vitality.

There is nothing at present more entertaining than the extraordinary efforts of the *World* to persuade somebody that the Democratic Party is not dead. After much labor and great floundering, it has finally reached a point where it desires to state its reasons for believing that the "chances for a revival of Democratic principles and the victorious re-establishment of the Democratic Party have not been so promising at any time within the last fifteen years as they are at present."

An examination of these "reasons" shows that they are chiefly based upon the assumption that the Republican Party, having just received unequivocal proofs that it enjoys public confidence to an extent no political party ever did before, has necessarily "lost its vitality." It is asserted that "it has outlived the issues on which it was founded, and must go to inevitable decay," but the same thing was often declared last Summer as a reason why the election of Mr. GREELEY could be considered as certain. Seeing that nobody is likely to be deceived by this argument, the *World* calls its remarkable gifts of prophecy to its aid, and declares that the Republican nomination in 1876 is to be scrambled for by secondary leaders, and the party is "likely enough to split into fragments and run several candidates." But this appears, in its turn, too silly to be taken as the basis of its hopes, and the *World* at last finds solid ground in the bold declaration that "the issues which preceded, led to, and grew out of, the war are settled by universal public consent," and that fiscal questions must mark party divisions in the future. If this were true, and the Republican Party had taken an untenable position on revenue reform, there would be weight in the argument, and there might be a remote chance of galvanizing Democracy into precarious life.

All this cant about the issues of the war being settled was very familiar after the election of 1868, yet we have since had the Democratic Party pretending to adopt the Cincinnati platform, and Democrats in the South proving their sincerity by driving Republicans from the polls, and persistently using the Democratic devices of murder and outrage as means of political warfare. Nothing is more grotesquely absurd than to assert that the issues growing out of the war have been settled by the late election. They are no more settled now than they were after the election of 1868. They never can be settled so long as there is the least danger that Democracy can become the dominant political power. That party was founded upon caste; it taught for thirty years that a class of people were superior to the people, and it so instilled this heresy into its deluded followers that it will take as many years to crush it out. Becoming first the apologist, then the defender, of the barbarism of slavery, and seeking to perpetuate and extend it by the political machinery of the Government, it finally mistook slavery for liberty, and made open war in its behalf. Beaten in war, it has ever since sought to lead the nation back to what it calls the constitutional methods of former days, by which it means that the few must be reinvested with the privilege of ruling the many.

No political party ever returned so shamelessly to its wallowing in the mire as the Democratic Party; none ever resisted the enlightenment of its age so persistently; none was ever so incapable of taking a broad humanitarian view of politics, or understanding that there might be such a thing as political action based upon something else than the hope of spoils. It is impossible that a party with this history and these attributes, should affront civilization and render nugatory all the grand achievements of the last twelve years by again obtaining power from the American people. Constantly distrusted and defeated for more than a decade, it then sought to wheedle itself into power by professing principles it abhorred and taking a candidate it detested. For this achievement, which would have disgraced the meanest confidence operator who ever sniveled behind prison bars, the *World* imagines that the Democratic Party is entitled to become the apostle of revenue reform and be restored to the confidence of the people. We have read the annals of the recent past to little purpose, and have utterly mistaken the public temper, if there is the slightest danger that any such thing can occur.

It is time for the Democratic Party to cease vexing the land with its presence, and we find great comfort in the signs which indicate that it has reached its moribund days. Nothing is more certain than that under its present organization and leaders it cannot succeed in a national struggle, no matter what may be the issues involved in it. If the Republican Party shall be guilty of improbable follies in the future, it will lose power with the public confidence, but its successor will not be the Democratic Party as this generation has known it. But we do not believe that the Republican Party will be guilty of these follies. We feel assured from its past that it will continue to be guided by wisdom and a religious regard for the rights of all men, which will insure it the possession of the Government for more years in the future than it has ruled in the past. Certain we are that its victory does not portend its destruction. That is a paradox that could only have its origin in the Democratic desperation which took Mr. GREELEY as a Presidential candidate.

Business Architecture.

As after a great transportation disaster all men become critics in engineering, so after a vast conflagration, we endure a Babel of immature and discordant preaching as to the construction and materials of our City edifices. For example, the *Tribune*, lately turned scientific oracle, ignores obvious defects in construction, and cries out for brick in place of granite as our last and only refuge. As will be obvious to any observer of a fire in a great masonry building, the use of fire bricks, which endure white heats for months, would only intensify the combustion and ruin within a house built like a furnace, with draft openings above and below. The walls of the Chicago Post-office, standing in the very crucible of the fire, and built of a limestone that may be called explosive, as compared with granite, were, when subjected to sudden heat, superficially chipped and exfoliated for several inches, but they stand unbroken today, and they would have preserved the interior had the roof been solid and fire-proof, and the windows properly protected. The very last thing destroyed is the wall, and that chiefly by the prying of falling and sagging floor beams after the interior ruin is complete, and after the damage is well nigh done. The particular character of the mineral of which the house is built, has the last and remotest influence on the safety of the structure. This is no argument against brick, which certainly is the most fire-proof building material. In all metallurgical furnaces, silica and alumina, as compounded by nature, though refractory enough, are subject to exfoliation by heat, and must be granulated and recompounded to resist the effects of expansion.

The first and grand and universal fault of our City architecture lies in its combustible roofs and their continuations and appurtenances. Here the fire catches and is propagated from house to house, half a mile in advance of the general conflagration. So it was in Chicago, as remarked by hundreds of observers. Here the enemy breaks into the interior, showering fire-brands from attic to cellar. Here the great chimney damper is opened, to suck up the blast from the windows below. Simply removing the roof would doom a tall building after the fire had once got in, but to tumble it blazing into the courts below is an insurance of destruction. The Mansard roof, if not a solid masonry wall, is dangerous just in proportion to its angle. A nearly flat roof escapes all radiated heat and the direct contact of flames; a nearly vertical one opposes the greatest and most direct surface to both. Sheet-iron cornices and entablatures, and window-caps fastened to wood embedded in the masonry, and leading through the walls to the roots of the rafters and floor beams, may resist a moderate heat, but are no better than wood, when contiguous blocks are burning. A wooden cornice on a pretentious masonry building, is such a gross violation of the æsthetic feeling of truth and of the principles of construction, that it is difficult to speak of it calmly. And yet the greater number of our most showy buildings have wooden cornices, directly built into wooden roofs, and as certain as a train of gunpowder, when once kindled, to lead in the flames and pour them down into the building.

The sheet-iron cornice, however, is just now receiving a degree of immature criticism that it does not deserve. When secured by iron fastenings to a smooth and solid wall of masonry, it presents all the required architectural outlines. Certainly it is a sham, and as such should be excluded from all public buildings, and from all otherwise costly and elegant structures. But for general business architecture, stone entablatures cannot, or certainly will not, be afforded, if our towns burn every decade; and a pleasing effect is better to Americans, no matter what ought to be, than utter truth at the expense of unsightliness—Mr. RUSKIN to the contrary notwithstanding.

The next grand defect in all our buildings is of like nature to the first, and more transparent in every sense—windows unprotected by iron shutters, and wooden casings and mullions and panels and doors everywhere leading the fire within. Double iron shutters, sliding or folding within the walls, are wholly out of sight during the day, and their cost, though considerable, may well be substituted for that of elaborate stone work in the upper stories, where general effects only can be seen. In short, a building that will not permit blasts of flame, or showers of sparks or radiated heat to effect an immediate lodgment and entrance—a building having a metal or brick roof, without openings, and iron-covered windows and doors, is immeasurably nearer fire-proof, even with wooden floor-beams, and even when the fire originates within, than the present furnace style of building, with its incombustible walls and floors, but with every other appliance to admit and propagate flame. If there must be ventilators, they may be made of iron, and so arranged that sparks will not readily fly into them. A single building of this character, in the middle of a sea of fire, with tall structures full of combustibles blazing and crashing down on all sides of it, might not resist to the end; but we are speaking of the architecture of a street. So much time would be consumed in overcoming a long line of such defenses, that the most inadequate Fire Department would have time to reinforce them, and no general conflagration could occur. It is only when fire leaps from roof to roof, along the well-laid train of combustibles, that the area and intensity of a fire get beyond control.

A Vast Project.

Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who seems to have a passion for travel, has just arrived at San Francisco from Australia. Before leaving that country, however, he wrote a number of interesting letters to London journals. One of the last of these refers to a project which was certain, sooner or later, to be carried out, but the early agitation of which is no doubt due to the construction and success of our own trans-continental railways. The scheme is nothing less than that of running a railway straight across the continent of Australia. The distance, say, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, must be something like two thousand miles, and the intermediate country is said to be entirely without population. Ten millions of pounds, or fifty-six millions of dollars in our own present currency, is the sum named for the work—a sum which to us seems small, and would probably be exceeded in practice. The amount of net cash would, however, necessarily be determined, to some extent, by the proceeds of land sales. Of course, the plan includes an enormous cession of crown lands to the railway company, and on the marketing of these lands will naturally depend the company's financial success.

The commercial aspects of the case are, however, comparatively unimportant. What is of much more significance is the plan included in the projector's design, of deflecting the stream of navigation from its present line toward the Continent of America, and of turning it toward Australia. In cheap land they can, of course, compete with us. But as regards the quality of the lands and the attractiveness of their surroundings the affair is quite different. Generally speaking, wild regions in which men cannot pick up a living are neither attractive nor remunerative to the settler. Now, from the time of the expeditions of WENTWORTH, OXLEY, and BLOXLAND, down to those of LANDELLS, BURKE, and WILLS, the experience of travelers in Australia has been singularly unfavorable. It is true that, in 1861, three adventurers, STUART, MCKINLAY, and LANDSBOROUGH, crossed Australia in safety from sea to sea. But this was thought a highly exceptional exploit, and we have not heard that those who achieved it ever counseled others to try to do likewise. The general testimony is, that the interior of Australia is about as ugly and forbidding a country as exists on earth; a large part of it is filled with poisonous vegetation, which has to be extirpated, root and branch, before the soil can be made available for agricultural purposes; while the supply of fur and feather is very scanty, and what there is of very little use. These are strong reasons, it must be owned, against seeking at a distance of ten or twelve thousand miles a new home that may be found at a third of the distance without any such disadvantages; and land in Australia must be made cheap indeed, and other inducements must be piled up with generous art, before our splendid West is eclipsed by the land of the bushranger and the kangaroo.

That such comparisons as these are sure to be made by people who think of emigrating, Mr. TROLLOPE does not seem to recollect. Yet a little reflection will show that this must be the case. The higher price of passage, and the greater amount of time spent in making it, are likewise important elements in the problem. Against these considerations, we are invited to remember, (1,) the great facilities in Australia for profitable sheep-farming; (2,) the certainty, in the interior of that country, of the existence of immense lead and copper mines; (3,) the probability of the existence there of equally vast gold fields; and (4,) the supposed superiority in fertility of the interior over the barren and noxious soil that comes next to the richer fringe of the coast line and the main rivers. These are points worthy of consideration, and they will no doubt receive it. In the mean time, the London and German markets are occupied by the agents of our own great Pacific lines, and intending immigrants are being thoroughly canvassed by men who know their work. Under these circumstances, and to say nothing of the natural preference of the working classes for a republican form of government, we have no fears that our Western territory will suffer materially, in the coming years, from the rivalry of Australia. But, in any case, we are glad to recognize the enterprise that prompts the establishment of a new great trans-continental railway; and, even if the growth of contiguous territory proves slower than that of the great West of America, we do not question but that the scheme will be amply profitable in the future.

Bank Defaulters.

The increasing frequency of defalcations among bank officers in America has been noted by thoughtful observers with anxiety and alarm. Hardly a year passes that does not shock the commercial community with four or five delinquencies of this nature. In a majority of cases, too, the culprits are men who have for years, not seldom for the better part of an average lifetime, enjoyed the fullest confidence of their employers and of the financial world, whose integrity has never been suspected, who have seemed in every way models of business rectitude and social decorum. Now it is a teller, now a cashier, now a president even, who is suddenly shown to have abused the trust reposed in him to his own base profit; to have committed that meanest kind of fraud which hides behind an unmerited confidence. Against the depredations of the burglar and the bond-robber, there are bolts and strong boxes and massive doors. Against the traitor within the citadel, no locksmith's cunning will avail.

In most cases, too, when detection finally comes, it is found that the crime is not the fruit of a chance conception or sudden act, but the result of a deliberate system steadily pursued through a number of years, and accumulating its plunder little by little. And therein lies, if not the greatest danger, at least the chief odium of crimes like these, in sowing universal distrust. If A, whom everybody has been looking up to for the last twenty years or so as a pattern of integrity and commercial honor, turns out to have been all that time no better than a common thief, why not B and C and D, who, to outward seeming, have been no whit better than A? They have not yet been found out, but who can say that they are not quite as bad? The distrust thus born is not only a grievous wrong to the many just and upright men on whom it inevitably draws suspicion, but a serious clog to commercial progress as well. The state of society which tends to force every business man to look upon his neighbor as a potential rogue is certainly not a wholesome one, nor conducive to mutual peace and comfort.

Very saddening, too, is the effect of such conspicuous sinning upon the morale of the rising business generation. When the pillars fall, the whole edifice grows unsteady. In the little world of the bank, the Cashier is regarded almost as a superior being, the President hardly mentioned without awe. When these exalted creatures fall, what wonder if the underlings find all their notions of right and wrong severely shaken? What wonder if messenger and porter and clerk accustom themselves to look, first leniently, then lovingly, on the sin which these great men have almost ennobled? In that hideous cataclysm of vice which deluged France under LOUIS the XV. and his successors, and which makes the sickening history of the Regency read like the memoirs of a bagnio, it was the vileness of the King that made possible the unspeakable corruption of his subjects. So from high and low the infection spreads, and every defalcation of a bank officer high in rank is, as it were, a devil's sermon, invoking his subordinates to the same evil doing.

Then, as if to make the example still more hurtful, steps in that mistaken and fatal indulgence which too often permits such offenses to go unpunished. No sooner is one bank officer found out in some monstrous peculation, than straightway there rises, on every side, a chorus of sympathy and palliation—such a fine fellow he was; so generous and open-handed, or so well-connected and so pious; such an interesting family; he never meant to do it; he will never do so again; to convict him would ruin his whole career. In many cases all this is true, and the Directors, usually personal friends of the culprit, and naturally loath to press him hard, are fain to accept restitution in full condonation of the offense. They forget, perhaps, as men in this generation seem apt to forget, that their position imposes on them duties and responsibilities which allow no discretion in cases like these. They forget that it is not their personal interests alone they have to look out for, but the interests of society, of commerce, of morality—in a broad sense, of civilization itself. Against all these various interests, the bank defaulter has sinned; all these widening circles of human wrong this one little stone has stirred. To forgive the offense is to make a dozen new offenders, and that is a danger which no amount of good-fellowship or sympathy can balance for a moment.

The danger is neither light nor imaginary, as all can see who observe and reflect on every day occurrences. Bank defalcations are becoming constantly more frequent, constantly are treated with more indifference, constantly punished less. The wild mania for speculation is, no doubt, accountable for much of the sinning on the one side, and the indulgence on the other. Something, too, is to be traced to that relaxation of commercial morality, that confusion of the laws of property, which the influence and example of the late Mr. FISK introduced into our business code. Whatever the source of the cancer, it cannot too soon be rooted out, and it is only a case where heroic remedies will serve.

Journalism as a Detective Agency.

It is possible that the Boston detective service might have won great credit by a successful working up of the Charles River tragedy, if time had been allowed it for the application of the usual devices of the detective art, which seems to be founded on the principle that the longest way round is the shortest route home, and which constantly impresses upon us the belief that it sets no value upon a success that is not preceded by a score of failures. It often happens, doubtless, that the criminal escapes by the maladroitness of his pursuers, but the circumstance seems to be of little consequence so long as the detectives are able to so involve their proceedings in twists and turns that their methods shall appear inscrutable to the common mind.

It is remembered by our readers that a few days ago a mutilated human body was found in two barrels which were floating in Charles River, Boston. There was a fracture of the skull, and it being plain that the body had been chopped into pieces after death, it was evident that a murder had been committed. The remains were speedily identified, and we then expressed a hope that, with so plain a case, the Boston detectives would prove themselves exceptions to their class by speedily discovering the murderer, and obtaining the necessary evidence of his guilt. All that we hoped for has been promptly and fully achieved, but rumor has it that we owe the result to the enterprise of journalism rather than to the skill and devotion of those officers who are liberally paid for devoting themselves to such tasks.

The story goes that two reporters of a Boston newspaper, intent only upon the collection of news, set themselves to work upon the clue presented by the identification of the body, and by the simple process of diligent inquiry among the friends of the deceased, which would probably never have occurred to the professional detective, they traced him to the company of his murderer, and in doing so had already found a motive for the crime in the pecuniary relations of the parties. Then privately searching the stable of the suspected man, they found its litter to be composed of the same material as that in the barrels with the body, but what was much more conclusive, they found in a remote corner, some blood-clots upon a post. Chipping these off, they carried them to an eminent Professor, for analysis, and were rewarded with the information that they had discovered human blood in the stable where they suspected a murder had been committed. Diligent and prompt inquiry was then made as to the habits and character of the suspected man, his proceedings on the day of the disappearance of the deceased, which resulted in several minor but strongly corroborative proofs of guilt. Having thus obtained a "beat" on their professional rivals, and a triumph over the detectives, the reporters, it is said, simultaneously published their story and handed their evidence to the police, by whom the suspected murderer was arrested.

There may be some exaggerations in this story, and it is, of course, possible that the reporters have magnified their merits in the case, but there is still left in it the suggestion that the rivalries of journalism may be made of great service to society in the discovery of assassins. Every reporter, when a mysterious murder is committed, is anxious to obtain all the facts for his paper, and he is often so experienced in the weight of facts as evidence, and so trained in promptness, thoroughness, and decision in all his proceedings, that he is worth a score of the professional detectives. There have been several cases in this City when the newspapers would have cleared away all the mystery surrounding murders, and have secured the arrest of the assassins, if the reporters had not been hampered in their pursuit of the facts by the interference of the police, who being unable to discover anything themselves, were resolved that nobody else should. As our detective service is at present constituted, it is of little value in its legitimate sphere, and society is fortunate in having some guarantee for the detection of criminals in the skill, enterprise, and rivalries of reporters.

Enoch in Oshkosh.

There are few persons who are not familiar with the history of Enoch Arden as narrated in the faultless verse of TENNYSON. While there is but one opinion as to the beauty and pathos of the poem, it is undeniable that the conduct of Enoch fails to entirely commend itself to the prosaic and practical mind. As will be remembered, that unfortunate mariner returned penniless to his native town to find his wife married to his old and prosperous friend Philip. Had Enoch possessed the average Connecticut peddler's capacity for business, he would at once have perceived that he need be penniless no longer. He would have made a friendly call at Philip's cottage and proposed a judicious compromise, whereby the latter should be left in undisturbed possession of his wife, while Enoch himself should be furnished with sufficient money to enable him to emigrate to Australia and become a substantial sheep-farmer. Doubtless, he could have made his own terms with the astonished Philip, and had such terms been marked by moderation, he would have set out on his Australian journey bearing the blessings as well as the guineas of his hastily-married friend. Instead of conducting himself in this business-like way, he merely looked through Philip's window at the happy pair within, and after expressing his anguish by recklessly rolling on the lawn, went away to die in a poorly-furnished garret, where the tongue of a talkative landlady added to the bitterness of death.

Of course, there are those who, while they cannot altogether approve of Enoch's romantic decision to make a marital martyr of himself, would have looked upon a compromise between the two husbands as a mercenary and dishonorable method of dealing with the difficulty. To such, the recent conduct of a man in Oshkosh will, doubtless, seem both wise and noble. This person, like Enoch Arden, was detained, by circumstances beyond his control, from his wife and home. Looking upon him as satisfactorily dead, his wife married another man, and lived for some years in her new marital relations, without a fear as to the return of her first husband. Nevertheless, that inconvenient man one day suddenly returned, and, looking through the window of his wife's new home, found himself in a position precisely analagous to that of Enoch Arden. At this point, however, the similarity of his story to that told by TENNYSON ceases. He declined to roll in agony in the Oshkosh gutter, and make himself an object of derision to casual boys and of suspicion to the police. Neither did he quietly retire to some obscure boarding-house, and slowly pine away in a third-story hall room. On the contrary, this practical Western man promptly walked into the house, kicked the superfluous husband into the street, and directing his wife to select his personal children from the large stock on hand, with the view of sending the children of the second husband to their lawful owner, calmly sat himself down in the most comfortable chair, and suggested that a few slices of corn-fed ham would make an excellent substitute for the traditional and welcoming fatted calf.

Such is the American Enoch Arden of actual life. He differs decidedly from the Tennysonian type, and would not prove anything like as available for poetic purposes, but he certainly displays what the English Enoch Arden conspicuously lacked, the ability to meet disaster undaunted and to conquer it completely.

Street-Openings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You could not have touched a more fetid plague-spot in our Municipal administration than that of "Street Openings." You rightly observe that a street-opening is the mere taking of a citizen's land for the purposes of a public street. A proprietor who abuts a street owns to the centre of that street until it is taken for public uses. Every one who buys a lot expects the street to be taken by the public, because the lines of all projected streets were laid down upon the Commissioners' map in 1809. But until the street is actually taken the abutters own it. According to the Federal and State Constitutions, private property cannot be taken by the public without fair compensation. In the operation of street-openings, however, the public take your land, and make you pay a large sum for having your land taken. The robberies of these street-opening Commissioners are atrocious, and therefore the man whose land is taken not only pays the just expenses of taking it, but pays the robberies beyond these expenses. No Legislature has as yet been just and honest enough to stop this plundering operation. An act ought to be passed organizing a Street-Opening Bureau to last for two years only, whose duty it should be to open within that time every unopened street on the island. The act should provide that no lot-owner should be assessed more than the valuation of the land taken in front of his lot, and if lots are assessed which do not abut, the limit should be $10 per lot, as you suggest. By looking at the names of the various Commissioners you will see what kind of men the Supreme Court appoints under Tammany dictation. But if you knew all the secrets of a certain upper chamber in Nassau-street you would find new cause to wonder at the "mystery of iniquity."

A TAX-PAYER.

The Colvocoresses Suits Against Life Insurance Companies.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 15.

The suit brought by the executor of the Colvocoresses estate against the Phœnix Life Insurance Company, of this city, is to recover $10,000 insurance, not $30,000, as has been incorrectly stated. The defense is that Mr. Colvocoresses obtained the policy with the intention of defrauding the company by committing suicide. The whole amount of insurance on the dead man is $183,000. Suits have already been made against the Mutual, Metropolitan, New-York Life, and Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies, to recover the amounts of the policies issued by them.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

SHAKESPEARE REVIVED.

Shakespeare, after a long space of neglect, is again to be in the ascendant in New-York play-houses. Nay, more, within the next two or three days he is not only to be acted but read in so many different localities. To-morrow Miss Neilson is to act *Juliet* at Booth's. So far as the accidents of current performance go, the lady has an excellent chance. There has been no *Juliet* worth speaking of here for many years. There has been, indeed, a splendid revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. But the acting of it left no ineffaceable impression, and the *Juliet* was even worse than the *Romeo*. There is much to regret in any play-going community when it can boast no actress who can act the fair Veronese; and there is more to regret in such a deficiency in New-York than any other city we know of. The reason for such an assumption may be challenged, and the challenge may as well be met in advance. Our society is becoming so artificial, the marriage of convenience is becoming so common, the pure, fresh passion of generous youth so comparatively unknown, that it must surely be healthful to remind young men and maidens, and for that matter their seniors as well, that they are human, that the wild, boundless, unconquerable, and all-defying love of *Romeo* and *Juliet*, however fatally imprudent, has in it much that is noble and admirable, and that it, at all events, is better than the wretched shams begotten of the love of gold and show that make up so many of the matches of today. This, of course, apart from the exquisite poetry. The nature of the thing, its perfect, daring, humanity, appeal to us first. We feel and know that this is how people ought to love—sadly different as it is from the too common reality. The revulsion from the artificial to the natural should bear its special profit. Just as "As You Like It" revives our tenderness for woods and fields, and "Hamlet" our taste for psychological analysis, and "Othello" our loathing for crafty villainy, so does "Romeo and Juliet" awaken our feeling for the more potent passion that can never die, and which, with the roseate light of its divine source, pales and puts to shame all miserable imitations and worldly substitutes. We are told that Miss Neilson can act *Juliet*. If she can, she can do what no woman seen by our rising generation has done; and so can do good in a moral as well as an æsthetic sense. We await her performance with curiosity, and shall endeavor to do it justice.

On Tuesday, Mr. Edwin Forrest is to read "Hamlet" at Steinway Hall. The hero of the tragedy is not one of the parts which critics have generally held to be Mr. Forrest's best. There is, nevertheless, or, of late years, has been, a great deal to commend in his treatment of the text—apart, we mean, from his embodiment or realization of the chief character. Mr. Forrest has devoted many years and much hard study to his laborious art, and the prominent place he has attained in it bespeaks for him, in a branch new to him, and wherein few excel, an attentive and respectful hearing. For "readings," in general, we profess no great admiration. People who have been greatly worried by them seldom do; or, at least, if they do, they are less ingenuous in dealing with the subject than we see cause for being. Most readings, according to our experience, are callow, or feeble affairs enough, and as a rule they are merely the vehicles of vanity and the potential resource of unconscious but terrible bores. When such a performance, however, is tendered by an artist who has gained so high a professional rank as Mr. Forrest, when a mellow and protracted experience gives guarantee certainly of intelligence and of an exalted order of talent, the case is clearly different. We cannot, in the case of Mr. Forrest, doubt that all who attend his readings will find much to please and to edify in them; and we shall be glad to be able to record a success for the experiment in the Metropolis commensurate with the reputation of the performer and his conceded position on the American stage. It is always a matter for regret when Shakespeare is kept too long from the eyes and the ears of the people; and it is a matter for congratulation when the periodic revival of the great poet is accomplished by those who have fairly earned the right to interpret and to illustrate him.

SOIREE MUSICALE.

A charitable soirée musicale, which will, doubtless, prove brilliantly successful, is to take place next Friday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Mme. C. Mears, No. 222 Madison-avenue. The concert is in aid of the "Sheltering Arms," and, from the character of the ladies who have taken the matter in hand, and that of the artists engaged, excellent results may be safely predicted. The music will be under the direction of Mme. de Lussan and Signor M. Bina. Most of the selections will be from Italian opera. Mr. S. B. Mills is to play; Mme. de Lussan, Miss Clarke, Miss Reber, Signori Fossati, Leoni and others are to sing. Altogether the affair will be of high rank artistically, and as it will gather one of the first fashionable assemblages of the season, the benevolent purpose of its projectors is likely, in every sense, to be well carried out.

GENERAL NOTES.

Wallack's is booked for a long run of "Our American Cousin." Mr. Sothern played *Dundreary* to a great house on Monday, and the business has been capital ever since. The piece will, of course, be acted for an indefinite number of nights to come. Nothing could exceed the warmth of Mr. Sothern's welcome, or the hilarity produced by his extraordinary and fantastic picture of the noble exquisite, who, as the bills rightly say, is entirely Mr. Sothern's own creation....The profitable engagement of the Boucicaults ended yesterday at Booth's. It has outstripped expectation in every way, and leaves Mr. Boucicault with his repertory scarcely touched, and thus in good trim for his next Metropolitan engagement...."Il Trovatore" has not been sung now in New-York for almost two weeks, but its admirers will rejoice to know it has been selected for the first opera at Mr. Koch's new Terrace Garden Theatre, and may be heard there to-morrow night, cast to the full strength of the company.... No change is yet to be recorded of the Union-square Theatre. Miss Ethel and "Agnes" still draw the town, and the 100 nights talked of as their limit is being reached apace. Mr. John Brougham's new drama is understood to be next in order here, and those who have read it express a high opinion of its probable success...."Buffalo Bill" still charms the patrons of Wood's Museum.... Another grand concert takes place to-night at Wallack's Theatre....Miss Lydia Thompson and troupe are driving their usual lucrative trade at the Olympic....Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works may again be seen at Association Hall next Tuesday evening....Mr. Tony Pastor is keeping his audience in a hearty guffaw every night at his popular opera-house in the Bowery....No fewer than three minstrel companies are now in the field in New-York, and all are doing finely. Mr. Maguire's troupe, at No. 781 Broadway, is the newest, and has made a good success. Bryant's, in Twenty-third-street, is, of course, one of the fixed "shows" of the Metropolis, while the "San Francisco" party, still further up-town, at the St. James' Theatre, Twenty-eighth-street, are performing to crowds nightly....Mrs. E. P. Leadernier is to give "Scenic Readings," by way of matinée, next Wednesday, at the Union-square Theatre, at 2 o'clock.... The programme of this evening's concert at Wallack's Theatre is of especial interest, and almost all Mr. Maretzek's artists are concerned in its interpretation....Messrs. Rubinstein, Wieniawski, and the Ninth Regiment Band, are to supply the music at the Grand Opera-house to-night.

Domestic Gossip.

Mrs. Oates and her company were last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis.... Mlle. Aimée and her company were last week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music....Mr. Thomas, with his orchestra, gives four concerts in Philadelphia this week....Miss Jane Coombs was last week at the Pittsburg Opera-house.... Mr. Lingard and his company were at the Richmond Theatre....Miss Mary Stevens is acting at the Holliday-street Theatre, Balti there....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault will perform this week at the Globe Theatre....Miss Charlotte Thompson was last week at the Louisville Opera-house....Patti concerts occur on Nov. 28 and 29 at Weisiger Hall, in Louisville....The Boston theatres have all been reopened....Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. Ole Bull will play in Rochester on Tuesday and Wednesday....Mr. Frank Mayo was last week at Cleveland.

Miscellaneous Mention.

The Oxford Music-hall, in London, has been destroyed by fire....The death is announced, at Bombay, of Herr A. Kœnig, the well-known horn-player....The valuable library of the musical historian, the late M. Fétis, bought for £6,000 by the Belgian Government, has been deposited in the Royal Library at Brussels....Mr. S. Arthur Chappell has issued his bill of fare for the fifteenth season of the London Monday Popular Concerts, which commenced on the 11th of November. The German element, as usual, predominates. We have again Mme. Schumann, Herr Hallé, Herr Joachim, Herr Pauer, Herr Dannreuther, Herr Ries, Herr Straus, and Sir J. Benedict. English art will be represented by Mme. Arabella Goddard, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Mr. Zerbini, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. M. Sainton and Signor Piatti will be champions of the French and Italian schools. There will be seven Saturday afternoon performances, the first on the 25th of January. The season ends on the 17th of March, 1873....On Oct. 27, says *Galignani*, a rather tumultuous scene occurred at the popular concert of M. Pasdeloup. The overture to "Rienzi," by Wagner, was announced on the programme, but the orchestra protested against playing German music, and the manager had to yield to their wishes. When the performance commenced, a part of the audience demanded the promised piece, while others opposed it. M. Pasdeloup then came forward and expressed a hope that the sentiment which had dictated his conduct would be respected, as the sufferings of the country were still too fresh for the fact to be remembered that art was a stranger to politics. His words appeased the audience, and the performance commenced with the overture to "Oberon." However patriotic the conductor's sentiment may be, the logic of it is not very clear, when, at the same concert, compositions by Weber, Schumann, and Beethoven are executed....The London *Echo* observes that the life of a popular cantatrice is not always a bed of roses, particularly at a place like Dublin, where the mob breaks open the stage-door, rushes up into the dressing-rooms, and bears the favorite in triumph to her hotel. Mlle. Ilma di Murska was the artiste selected for this year's display, and a crowd of twenty well-dressed lunatics mounted her carriage, many of them dancing on the roof, and so injured the vehicle, that the owner has sent in a claim of £15 "damages."....One of the finest collections of musical autographs extant—that of the late M. Tonlberg—will be sold at Naples in a few weeks. The catalogue includes the original MSS. of Beethoven's First Mass, Moonlight Sonata, and Chorus of Dervishes, a cantata by Handel, a song by Mozart, another by Haydn, and an unpublished quartet by Mendelssohn....The new three-act opera, "Héloïse et Abeilard," the libretto by MM. Clairville and William Busnach, the music by Mr. Henry Litolff, has been produced at the Théâtre des Folies-Dramatiques in Paris. The book is confined to the intrigues of the *Canon Fulbert*, who is to have the fortune of his sister, provided their niece, *Héloïse*, has no child, to prevent *Abeilard* from marrying her. *Héloïse* is a classic, so strong in Greek and Latin that *Fulbert* turns to account her essays, and passes them off as his own....It is definitely decided to devote the old Théâtre Italian, in Paris, to French dramatic performances. "Les Deux Reines," the new drama of M. Legouvé, with which the house will reopen, has been read before the directors and before the following artists, who are included in the cast: M. Dumaine, stage-manager, M. F. Berton, M. Bresil, and Mme. Dica Petit. The action of the drama passes in the age of Philippe Augustus....A Committee has been formed with a view to rebuilding in a more central portion of Paris the Théâtre Lyrique, destroyed during the reign of the Commune. A new hippodrome is also in course of construction at the intersection of the Boulevards de Neuilly and de Malherbes....The new Comité Consultatif of the Odéon is composed of M. Thierry, the late directeur of the Comédie Française; M. Regnier, the *doyen* of the same institution; M. Michel Masson, dramatic author; and M. Vaucorbeil, Government Commissioner to the subventioned theatres.....The new tenor of the Berlin Opera, Herr Schott, is an officer in the Würtemburg Army. In order to fulfill his engagement, he has obtained leave of absence from his military superiors, and he will very shortly be relieved of all further military duties, having already sent in his resignation....The Roman journals state that the production of "Mignon" at the Apollo Theatre was anything but a success. Without deciding upon the musical merits of M. Thomas' opera, they attribute the failure to the incapacity of the performers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is gratifying to find that the prima donnas who form the delight of the London and Paris opera seasons, do not forget their friends when they travel north, but, on the contrary, keep them well supplied with telegrams on the subject of their successes. The *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* are enabled to tell their readers twenty-four hours afterward how many times Mme. Nilsson has been summoned before the curtain at St. Petersburg. As for Mme. Patti's recalls at Moscow, her telegraphic agent, by a cunning stroke, has ceased to count them. They were innumerable: a fact he ingeniously suggests by sending word, as though his arithmetic had at last failed him, that 'half an hour after the end of the last act they were still calling her on to the stage.' This was on the occasion of Mme. Patti's first appearance for the season as *Violetta* in 'La Traviata,' when she was supported by Naudin, the well-known tenor, and a baritone named Mazzaziatti. The last telegram concerning Mme. Nilsson is from Mme. Nilsson herself. It is addressed to M. Wartel, her singing-master, and is in the following words: 'St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—Votre élève toujours digne de vous. Hier début, Ophélie, succès immense, sommités, reconnaissance.—Christine Nilsson.' M. Gounod has addressed another letter to a French newspaper on the subject of his residence in this country, saying that 'though he lives in England he is working for the good of France.' He has also written to the director of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, thanking him warmly for the manner in which his 'Gallia,' was recently performed at his establishment."

Foreign Affairs.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Writing from London on Nov. 2, our correspondent, "F. H. J.," says: Shakespeare, Dryden, Sheridan, Bulwer Lytton—these are not insignificant dramatists, and it might be supposed to be an encouraging sign that their plays should now have possession, with equal applause and profit, of the modern stage. Just now we have Shakespeare at the Princess', with Phelps and Creswick to interpret him. Dryden, modernized by Oxenford, has made his appearance at the Court Theatre. Sheridan's "Critic" is played at the Gayety, his "School for Scandal" at the Vaudeville, and the "Rivals" is about to be produced at the Charing Cross Theatre. Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money" has been a fixture at the Prince of Wales' for last season, and this season as well. Mr. Wills' "Charles the First," at the Lyceum, whatever its defects, is at least a courageous and aspiring essay in poetical drama of a superior kind. Thus we have seven theatres, the plays at which are, from a literary and intellectual point of view, either of supreme excellence or, at the lowest, eminently respectable. The resuscitation of Dryden's "Amphitryon" is perhaps the most daring experiment of all. Plautus and Molière had tried their hands at the subject before Dryden, but Dryden outdid both in salacious innuendo—if that can be called innuendo which is rather thrust into notice than insinuated. The story is the assumption of Amphitryon's personality by Jupiter, with a view to obtain a favorable reception from Amphitryon's wife, while Mercury at the same time personates Sosia, the General's servant. It is easy to imagine the sort of fun which can be got out of such a situation, and it may be observed that, while Plautus was quite outdone in indelicacy by Molière, Dryden, who followed, was infinitely worse than either. The only way in which Dryden could possibly be brought upon the modern stage was by simply cutting out scene upon scene, and taking large slices out of almost every dialogue. Mr. Oxenford has done even more. He has made *Amphitryon* the betrothed, and not the husband, of *Alcmena*, and *Jupiter* only a very harmless flirt. It need hardly be said that Dryden's robust verse sometimes sounds oddly in company with such an emasculated plot; yet even then its freshness, vigor, and vivacity have quite an electrifying effect on an audience weary of the imbecile slip-slop of the playwrights of the day. While drama of the higher kind is appealing to a cultivated taste at these theatres, melo-drama is offered at the Queen's in the shape of "Amos Choate's" and next week the "White Feather," a comedy of modern life, is to be produced at the Globe. It is evident that for a large class of play-goers opera bouffe has the greatest attractions. It is to be found either in the form of translated French pieces, or in imitations, at half a dozen houses. It has as yet, however, taken root only in a stunted and imperfect fashion. Our actors cannot sing and our singers cannot act, and opera bouffe, to do it justice, demands both singing and acting. At the Opera Comique it is rendered with more go than elsewhere, and this is the reason why this kind of drama should not be divorced from the sham buffooneries and pure nastiness with which it is too often associated in France.

FINE ARTS.

New Statuary—Rauch's "Victory"—New Pictures—The Academy Exhibition.

At the studio of Mr. Marshall Wood, No. 103 East Fifteenth-street, we find four works of considerable merit. The most notable of these is the "Daphne," which excited so much attention in London, and in which Mr. Wood's fame as a sculptor chiefly rests. The modeling is unexceptionably good, and the expression of the face, as "Daphne" placidly surrenders herself to her fate, rendered with striking success. Mr. Wood has treated the subjects in a somewhat novel manner. It has been usual to represent "Daphne" as overcome with horror at finding herself being gradually absorbed into the substance of the tree to which she has fled for protection. Mr. Wood has taken quite a different view, and in his "Daphne" we have a nude figure leaning quietly against a tree, the face being in perfect repose, and the eyelids nearly closed. Thus all is in harmony. There are no violent contortions of the limbs, no outstretched arms, no staring eyes or writhing features. The form, though a fully-developed one, is free from all ideas of the voluptuous, and is, indeed, purity itself. Attention may be specially called to the fine modeling of the left side of the figure.

The "Hebe" of Mr. Wood, though not equal to the "Daphne," is a charming figure, with a face such as the gods may have loved to look upon as they drank the nectar she prepared for them. Her eagle attends her, and gazes up with a sort of protecting look into her calm and lovely face. The arrangement of the drapery in this figure is remarkably fine, and it is quite evident that unusual care has been bestowed upon it.

The "Psyche" is pleasing, as she stands in a simple and natural attitude gazing down at her gathered flowers and the butterfly that has alighted on her outstretched palm. Her face, however, is somewhat weak. It strikes us, and gives no other idea than that of a pretty sentimental miss.

The "Musidora," though natural and graceful, calls for no special remark. It is, however, an adequate representation of the innocence and purity which the novelist has thrown around his ideal. In the realization of these qualities Mr. Wood's strength seems to lie.

Mr. Wood's studies have been chiefly of classic subjects. His busts, however, of the Prince and Princess of Wales have attracted much attention, and his "Song of the Shirt," a replica of which was on exhibition at the Schaus gallery about a year ago, was greatly admired and found a ready purchaser. He will find, we think, that it is the latter class of works that will be most appreciated by art patrons on this side of the Atlantic. We are informed that Mr. Wood is now engaged on the designs for a memorial to Jacques Cartier for the Canadian Government.

A statue of "Victory," by the celebrated German sculptor, A. Rauch, now deceased, is on view at the Schaus gallery. Victory is represented as a very lovely and lightly-clad maiden, seated upon a rock, the laurel wreath in her hand, her head turned to the right, and the expression of her countenance indicating that she is yet in doubt as to whom the wreath belongs. From the outspread wings, and the attitude in which the figure is poised, we may suppose that the goddess has just alighted and is glancing over the battle-field where the fight is still raging, but is near its close.

Of the grace, beauty, and correct modeling of this figure there can be but one opinion. The attitude, too, is charmingly natural and unconstrained, and the eager look of expectation finely rendered. We cannot see, however, why the drapery has been so affectedly arranged about the bust. It gives the idea of being stuck there rather than reposing naturally, and thus calls attention to the very points it is intended to conceal.

NOTES.

The regular monthly art receptions at the Union League Club have commenced, the first being held on Thursday evening last, when a large number of first-class works were on the walls. Messrs. Avery and Putnam are deserving of praise for their efforts in making these receptions of interest.

Bierstadt has been engaged for nearly a year in painting a view, six feet by ten, of Donner Lake and vicinity. The sketch is taken from a point one mile from the Summit Hotel, and overlooks Donner and several other smaller lakes. When completed, it is to be the property of a well-known citizen of Sacramento.

The Academy of Design has reopened for the Winter season, with a collection of 400 paintings by foreign artists. Many of them are said to be of a high class. A critical notice of the collection must be deferred for the present.

The question as to whether the picture recently discovered in England, representing the marriage of Shakespeare to Ann Hathaway, is an old one or not, has not yet been decided by the experts. The oldest oil painting in England, in which the subject is a domestic one, is said to be that in which Queen Elizabeth is represented as proceeding to Blackfriars to attend the marriage of one of her courtiers.

Among the curiosities at the Vienna Exposition will be a model of the Temple at Jerusalem, covering a space of 225 square feet. A model of the Tabernacle, ten feet high, is also being prepared for the Exposition by Conrad Schick, of Jerusalem.

The gallery of N. D. Morgan, Esq., of No. 440 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, will be open to the public, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st insts., from noon to 10 P. M., the proceeds of sale of admission tickets to be devoted to the benefit of the St. Paul's Fair. Mr. Morgan's gallery contains a choice collection of works of art, including Hiram Powers' statue of "Paradise Lost," just received from the artist's studio.

The Ring Suits.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions by the presentment of another indictment in connection with the Ring frauds. About 11 o'clock Recorder Hackett opened Court in the usual form, and immediately afterward District-Attorney Garvin, Mr. John Graham, and Mr. John E. Burrill entered the Court-room. As soon as these gentlemen had taken their respective seats, Mr. Garvin rose and handed to the Recorder a brief, accompanying the action with an air of great mystery and importance. A short argument followed between counsel, the purport of which was not clearly understood, as the contents of the paper upon which it were based were not disclosed. The Court finally decided to give the District-Attorney a week to answer the motion understood to have been made, and then adjourned until Monday without transacting any further business. Recorder Hackett subsequently threw a great deal of light upon the matter by informing our reporter that the paper handed him by the District-Attorney was a brief on a motion therein made to quash a certain indictment if found by the Grand Jury against Hugh Smith, who is jointly charged with Wm. M. Tweed and others in connection with the great Ring frauds. Why so much mystery was observed was difficult to imagine or explain.

The Law of Divorce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's issue of the TIMES I noticed a short article stating that one of our Courts had decided an interesting question of law by adjudging that in this State a husband has no right to a limited divorce from his wife on the ground of her cruel treatment of him. For the purpose of correcting the wrong impression conveyed by the paragraph, allow me to state through your columns that the decree sought for by the plaintiff in the suit referred to, has since been granted, and the power of a husband to bring such an action fully recognized thereby. The ultimate decision was based upon the following facts: The act of April 10, 1824, authorized a limited divorce on the husband's prayer for cruel treatment toward him by the wife; but in the revised statutes of 1830, the remedy is given only to the wife. The former statute, however, was not expressly repealed by the latter, and so, in various cases, it has been held to remain in full force. Prominent among them are Perry *vs.* Perry, 2 Paige, 501, and McNamara *vs.* McNamara, 2 Hill, 547-549.

T. G. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872.

MY OLD DESK.

While turning out the contents of a very old iron chest in search of some legal documents, the other day, I unearthed from the repose of eighteen years a heavy old-fashioned desk which was presented to me, accompanied with a great deal of good advice, which, I fear, went in at one ear and out at the other, by one of my godfathers on my fifteenth birthday. For seven years that desk was the depository of my literary treasures and secrets. But, taking to myself a wife at that period, the nose of my desk was put out of joint by the appearance in my new library of a handsome *escritoire*, and the desk, which went the way of all other discarded desks, somehow or other found its way to the bottom of the old iron chest. At this moment my fortieth birthday is staring me in the face, an unpleasant fact to contemplate under any circumstances, but rendered still more so in my case as I turn out the old desk and glance over its contents. They make me feel terribly old. They represent an unwritten history of myself from boyhood to manhood, and remind me of persons, things, and circumstances long ago passed out of active recollection. But I carefully replaced everything with a reverential touch, and made up my mind that, if I live so long, I will make another tour through that old desk when another twenty years have gone by. I found some things that made me smile, others that made me laugh outright; little remembrances that made me sad, and one or two things that moistened my eyelids.

The first thing that caught my eye was a little package containing a dancing-card, bearing the date of 1851; a white kid glove, and a shriveled moss-rose bud. I well recollect the little witch from whom I begged these reminiscences as I handed her into her carriage, after having danced with her half the evening and had the honor of stuffing her with trifle, boned turkey, and champagne. She was sweet seventeen, and I was nineteen. She is now the proud parent of a grown-up daughter, who is doubtless following her mother's example of flirting to her heart's content; and though on that eventful evening I vowed that some day or other this, my first love, should bear my name, that daughter is not mine. She sent me her wedding-cards a year afterward, and, as was then the fashion, a large slice of her wedding-cake enveloped in satin paper and tied up with white ribbon. She had already retired from the place of honor in my heart. Next I discovered a tress of rich brown hair wrapped in tissue-paper—former owner unknown. Then I came on a small bundle of miscellaneous letters. One was a very smudgy one from a school-mate, couched in angry terms and challenging me to fight him after breakfast on the following morning. I remember that fight well, for I got badly thrashed. Another was from my eldest sister, informing me that she was engaged to be married. She is now a grandmother. Another was from an old school chum, who afterward fell with a bullet through his brain in the first attack on the Redan. Another was from a brother, long since dead, asking me to lend him £5. It is indorsed "Lent —— £5. Oct. 18; will pay when he gets quarter's allowance." God knows whether he ever paid, poor boy! Then came a long and severe parental lecture, founded on a report from my tutor that I was "idle and very troublesome." Others were from friends long since dead or forgotten; others from friends still intimate and fondly remembered. One is particularly saddening. It is from my chief boyish friend, and tells me that his only brother had been drowned while bathing, and that his poor widowed mother had sunk under the shock. His lamentations at being left alone in the world at twenty years of age are piteous. Underneath this little pile I found an old daguerreotype portrait of one of my early loves. She, too, married some one else, and has since gone the way of all flesh. And then I laughed heartily on turning over the manuscript pages of my first literary effort. It aimed at being a broad farce, such as Wright and Paul Bedford were then playing at the Adelphi Theatre, and drawing crowded houses to witness and listen to their drolleries of dialogue and facial acting. Below it was a far higher flight of youthful ambition—the commencement of a five-act tragedy, or, more strictly speaking, melodrama, entitled "The Pirate Captain." The title page announces that it is a five-act tragedy, and gives the *dramatis personæ*. I do not appear to have got further than the first act; but there is blood and thunder enough in that to satisfy the sanguinary appetites of even a Bowery audience for at least a week to come. In the very first scene there is a marriage and two murders, and, as far as I can judge, one of the murderers finds it convenient to retire from his little world, and betakes himself to the high seas as the "Pirate Captain." Among my other treasures are my season ticket for the International Exhibition of 1851; a copy of *Bell's Life*, giving an account of a cricket match in which I distinguished myself by scoring seventy-three runs, "not out;" the libretto of "Don Pasquale," the first opera I ever heard, and in which the elder Lablache astounded me with his ponderous bass voice; my baptismal certificate, which I was obliged to obtain before the people at Doctors Commons would give me a marriage license; one or two dunning letters from tradesmen, asking payment for their little bills; three very gorgeous and elaborate valentines; and last, though not least, my first portrait, taken at my poor old fond mother's desire on my attaining twenty-one years of age. It is highly colored, very flattering, and very old-fashioned looking. In another compartment of the desk I found several packages of letters very carefully tied up. Over these I must throw a vail. A glance told me what they were—the letters of my wife to me before we were married. I did not know that I had preserved them. Poor girl! Her happiness was short-lived indeed. She died the same year we were married. It is many a long year since then; but the presence of those letters has thrown an air of sanctity over even the trivial contents of that old desk which will greatly tend to its safe keeping. Its brass fittings and edgings, its handles, lock, and engraved plate are already resplendent as in its palmiest days. It will never see the old iron chest again so long as I live, but will always occupy some shelf or some corner where it may receive the honor due to the fond memories which it perpetuates. Reader, have you an old desk? If so, despise it not. John Campbell says, in "The Pleasures of Hope:"

> "Thus with delight we linger to survey
> The promised joys of life's unmeasured way."

So we do, when we are in the heyday of our youth and manhood. But when we get well into middle age we soon begin to find a melancholy satisfaction in looking back upon the past. Why, even my old iron chest—which, by the way, is large enough and sombre-looking enough to pass for the original iron chest in which the unfortunate heroine of the old romantic ballad of the "Mistletoe Bough" so very unintentionally committed suicide—has gained a place in my regard for having for so many years been the silent but faithful custodian of my old desk.

The Alleged Poisoning of Rev. Dr. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C.

A statement of the alleged poisoning of Rev. Dr. J. B. Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., and the finding of the Coroner's Jury that the deceased came to his death from the effects of strychnine, administered by his wife and daughter, has been made by the telegraph. From the evidence before the Coroner's Jury, as published in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, we take the following:

Dr. Smith, on the morning of the 1st of October, called for a dose of seidlitz powders; his daughter, Mrs. Frances L. Mann, went out of the room, obtained the powders and mixed them for him. He did not drink all of the dose on account of its bitter taste. After taking the draught he finished writing a letter, and went to breakfast. After he had finished eating he lit his pipe. Just then he was taken sick, and died shortly afterward in convulsions. On the next day a post-mortem examination was made, the result of which was that the brain, heart, and lungs being examined, no cause of death could be discovered. The stomach was taken out and delivered to Coroner Magnin, who took the same, together with the liquid remains of the seidlitz powder, the spoon used in mixing, and other articles, to Philadelphia for analysis by Prof. Genth.

On the same day, from information obtained, Coroner Magnin found, in a closet in the bedroom, close to the bureau where the box of powders was kept, a bottle of strychnine. The evidence proved that Mrs. Mary E. Smith was the custodian of said key, and that it was in her possession on the morning of the death; that she was at the closet on that morning before breakfast; that no servants or any one but members of the family ever went to the closet; that it was always kept locked; that it contained the valuable papers, &c., of the family. The jury met on Wednesday night, Nov. 7, and received the report of Prof. Genth, and adjourned to meet on Monday, Nov. 11, when it was elicited in evidence that Dr. Smith was very cruel to his family, especially to Mrs. Smith.

A warrant for the arrest and commitment to jail of Mrs. Frances L. Mann and Mrs. Mary E. Smith was issued by the Coroner, Tuesday morning, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Prof. Genth, in his report of the analysis, stated that he discovered strychnia in the liquid remains of the seidlitz powder, in the spoon and in the blue paper, besides the stomach. He concludes his report, which is very elaborate, in the following language: "From this investigation it is evident that the stomach, which I have examined, contained neither prussic acid nor metallic poisons, but a trace of strychnia, in such small quantity, however, that, with the most delicate tests, its presence could be detected only by taking the purified extracts of half of the stomach and the whole of the contents of the same. If the stomach ever contained a large quantity of strychnia, it had almost completely been absorbed by the system."

The alleged victim of the poisoning, Rev. Dr. Smith, was formerly Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, N. J. He was also at one time pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and chaplain of Harmony Lodge, No. 52, A. Y. M., of Philadelphia.

THE CLARK-FEWELL TRAGEDY.

Acquittal of the Murderer of His Sister's Seducer—His Story of How He Shot His Victim in His Prison Cell.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

BRENTSVILLE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872.

The trial of Lucien N. Fewell for the murder of James F. Clark, which has attracted such general attention throughout this State, was concluded last night by the acquittal of the accused. Judge Thomas, in his argument on the part of the defense, reminded the jury that they were expected to verify that pet maxim of the law that every man's house is his castle, and show to the world that when one undertakes to enter that stronghold and defy the protection it should afford its inmates, he must be prepared to take the consequences of his act. Judge Thomas based the grounds of the defense, as Gen. Payne had done before him, on the two pleas of justification and insanity. To substantiate his first position he commented with minuteness upon the evidence adduced in the case, and cited the cases of Ayer, Grant, and Pollard, Bowyer, Richardson and McFarland and others of similar import, to show that the higher law—as he termed it—public opinion, had always extenuated such deeds as Fewell committed. Judge Thomas was followed by Gen. Epps Hunton, who also based the request for a verdict of acquittal upon the two pleas of justification and insanity. To sustain the first he recited the circumstances attending Miss Fewell's abduction, and took the ground that when a man's wife or daughter has been seduced, the laws of Virginia confer upon the injured party the privilege of taking the life of the seducer. To maintain his second plea he read from Dr. Hammond's opinion in the McFarland trial, with reference to temporary insanity. Gen. Henry A. Wise closed the argument for the prosecution. At about 7½ P. M. the jury retired to consider upon a verdict. At the expiration of five minutes they returned, and through their foreman, John S. Ewell, presented the following verdict in writing: "We, of the jury, find the prisoner not guilty as charged in the indictment."

The verdict was greeted with long-continued applause by the large number of spectators who had assembled in the court-room to await the closing scenes of this famous trial. After his acquittal the accused came out of the prisoner's box and received the congratulations of many friends, who formed an escort of honor and conducted him to Reid's Hotel, where he supped, and was afterwards driven to Manassas, in company with your reporter.

FEWELL'S ACCOUNT OF THE HOMICIDE.

During the ride he conversed without reserve upon his movements before and after the homicide, and stated that instead of lurking along the by-ways, as was asserted by the prosecution, he had come by the most public route from Bristoe Station to Brentsville, on the morning of the shooting, twice stopping to talk with friends that he met, to one of whom he communicated his fell design. Arriving at the jail he found the door open, entered, and walked up stairs to the debtors' cell, where he had been informed Clark was confined. Not finding him here he inquired of the occupant of the room, a small colored boy, who advised him where his victim was. Retracing his steps he went to the door of the front cell on the lower floor, where he found Clark reclining upon his couch in the corner, and fired.

At the report of the pistol, he said, he saw lint fly from the shoulder of Clark's shirt, and as he jumped up and ran to the right-hand corner of the room he perceived a little blood trickling down from his shoulder. The apartment is small, ten by ten, and the door is so constructed and placed with reference to the room that the assailed could in no part of it find protection against the assailant's bullets: hence, as Fewell was armed with two revolvers, it became a mere question of time how soon Clark would fall. Fewell asserted that while he was firing the prisoner made desperate attempts to defend himself, by first endeavoring to grasp the pistol, which he succeeded in doing, and then trying to wrench it from him. When he found this to be impossible he jumped to a table in the centre of the room, and, catching a lamp and salt-cellar, hurled them at him through the grated door.

Mr. Fewell further stated that after he fired the last shot he walked deliberately out of the jail door and turned in the direction of a little belt of pines, in rear of the court "green;" reaching this cover he stopped and reloaded his pistols, and then returned to Brentsville, passing immediately by the jail. Here he saw a carriage, driven by Mr. Varnes, of Manassas, in which he took a seat, and the vehicle started, but before he had gone fifty yards some part of the harness broke; he got out and assisted in repairing it. Fully fifteen minutes, he said, were consumed before they finally drove off, during which time persons were continually passing, none of whom offered to arrest him. He assured me that he could have escaped at any time during his incarceration, and to confirm his statement told me the jail was so insecure that frequently during the night he would take off his shoes, raise the door of his cell from its hinges, and walk in the passage.

Railroad from St. John to Halifax.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 15.

The flourishing ports of St. John, New-Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, have at length been united by railroad communication. The line forms a portion of the Intercolonial Railroad, the construction of which was undertaken by the Dominion Government, in accordance with the terms of the Confederation. The road has not been executed without overcoming engineering difficulties of the most formidable character, an idea of which may be gathered from the fact that a single tunnel and embankment consumed more than two years in construction, all the men that could work to advantage being engaged on them. The length of the line is about 280 miles, and consists of three divisions—the western, central, and eastern—the western division consisting of the road between St. John and Shediac, the central from Painsec to Truro, and the eastern from Truro to Halifax and Windsor. The chief offices and workshops are located at Moncton.

Meeting of Board of Underwriters—An Additional Charge to be Made on Warehouses Having Mansard Roofs.

Up to the present date only three New-York insurance companies have suspended business. These companies are the Humboldt, International, and Market. The other thirty-three companies having risks in Boston are confident of their ability to pay all losses, and continue writing policies.

The New-York Board of Underwriters held a meeting at No. 158 Broadway, yesterday, and adopted the recommendation of the Executive Committee that an additional charge of fifty cents per $100 be made to the premium on warehouses having Mansard roofs and on their contents. A series of resolutions were then passed declaring that the action of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in investigating the condition of companies, was ample protection for policy-holders and claimants and stockholders, and denouncing the practice of the judiciary in granting injunctions against companies laboring under temporary money pressure occasioned by calamitous fires.

The Jersey City Police Muddle.

The new Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, yesterday, held a meeting, Messrs. Hart, Flemming, Monks, and Stevens being present. Mr. Stevens was appointed by the Governor on Friday and sworn in yesterday. The Board passed a resolution authorizing the payment of warrants where they represented services actually performed. The warrants have been drawn at the end of every half month by the old Board, and presented to the Mayor for his signature. Whether he will sign them now, under this resolution of the new Board, is not known, and new warrants cannot be drawn, since the books and pay-rolls are all in possession of the old Board.

The Jersey City Murder.

John Doris, the man who shot Thomas Donellan on Thursday night in a Henderson-street saloon, was yesterday fully committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dr. Buck held a post-mortem examination on the body of Donellan. Deceased was found to have been a more than ordinarily strong and healthy man. Death was the result of internal hemorrhage and peritonitis. The ball had penetrated the intestines in three places, and was found in the abdominal cavity under the liver. Coroner Reinhardt empanneled a jury, but on account of the absence of witnesses adjourned the inquest until to-morrow.

Steam Fire Safes.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We yesterday received the following from a sufferer by the Boston fire.

S. H. COLE, Manager.

"*To S. H. Cole, Manager Am. Steam Safe Co., No. 300 Broadway, New-York:*

DEAR SIR—Our steam safe, purchased of your Company some time since, was in the recent fire that destroyed our store. Two other safes, of different patents, and a vault in the same building were totally destroyed, but your safe preserved everything intact.

We cannot speak too highly in praise of the Steam Safe.

HECHT BROS. & CO., Leather Dealers,
Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12 Pearl-street.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1872."

Nothing seems to disturb the trade at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. Yesterday the boys' department was thronged all day "with children just let loose from school," getting Sunday outfits. Of all the popular places for juveniles' dress this establishment stands pre-eminent. The men's department is still more extensive, and contains the greatest variety of seasonable suits and overcoats ever placed on exhibition for retail sales. Baldwin, the clothier, is not likely to be less than he is, which is more in his line than any other dealer in clothing has ever got to be. He stands at the head of the list.—*The Express.*

Herring's Safes.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12, 1872.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In the "Great Fire" which has destroyed the business portion of this city we had in use one of your "Champion" Safes, and which we were unable to recover from the ruins this P. M., on account of the intense heat which surrounded it. When we opened it we were agreeably surprised to find our books, papers, &c., in fine condition.

Yours, &c.,
J. C. BURRAGE & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured only by
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 807 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 48 State-st., Chicago.
HERRINGS & FARREL,
No. 53 Camp-st., New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

Important Decision in Supreme Court—Chambers.

An important decision was made yesterday, in the case of MR. GEORGE WOOD, who was a few days ago prohibited, by Capt. Burns, of the Fifteenth Precinct, from selling tickets and distributing presents for the Presentation Concert at the Academy of Music. The case was carried to Supreme Court, Chambers, on writ of *certiorari*, and the Court, after hearing arguments in the matter, decided that MR. WOOD, in selling tickets and distributing presents, and purchasers of tickets, had not violated the law. The case was dismissed, and MR. WOOD discharged. Acting under advice of counsel, MR. WOOD will to-morrow, Nov. 18, resume the sale of tickets for his proposed concerts, at the elegant store, No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., which has been exclusively fitted up for the purpose. The tickets are $1 each, and the presents range from $1 to $4,000. The concerts which MR. WOOD proposes giving, will be equal to any like entertainments ever given in the Academy of Music.—*Advertisement.*

Important Discovery.

The ELIXIR IODO BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMPOUND will relieve the SECONDARY STAGES of the present DISTEMPER among HORSES. It acts as an aperient, tonic, diuretic and alterative, promoting the secretions, generally eliminating from the system the morbid material which is absorbed and retained, and which results in constitutional and local diseases, glanders, dropsy, &c. It has relieved every case where used thoroughly, and was first given by a physician to his own horse with immediate relief. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO.,
No. 176 William-street, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Century Whisky.

Century Whisky.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., glass-cutters and engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with Initials, Crests, Monograms, &c. Also, China, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Pain to Pleasure.

The COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute, turn the pain of tooth-drawing to pleasure, by means of Laughing Gas. Sixty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-one patients can bear witness to it.—*Advertisement.*

Horsemen.

The only tonic for sick or convalescent horses I find of any value is Ward's Spice. I use no other.
L. E. BOOMER.
—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps.

The purest and best. Try it.
H. G. WOLFE & CO.,
No. 18 South William-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Century Whisky.

Century Whisky.—*Advertisement.*

A SEWING-MACHINE FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Let us tell you how to get one, and what one to get. In the first place, to get a good one should be the aim, and, in the next place, to get it at as low a price as possible, and those in moderate circumstances frequently want time to pay for it. The machine that will just exactly fill all of these requirements is the New Underfeed Wilson. It is in every way the best machine in use, simple, durable, perfect operating and beautiful, and capable of doing every grade of heavy, fine and ornamental sewing ever done on a sewing-machine. It is sold for $15 less than all other first-class machines, which alone has placed it far in advance of every other machine in existence. You can pay for it in easy monthly payments, that will not be felt from the income of the poorest. So that any man can have the pleasure of presenting to his wife on Christmas or New-Year's, the best sewing-machine in use. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

All who are so unfortunate as to be troubled with any form of skin disease will be glad to learn that DR. B. C. PERRY is again at his residence, No. 49 Bond-street, after spending the Summer in Boston, where he is very highly esteemed. His skill and success in these diseases are great, and his preparations are reliable. He is the professional dermatologist of two cities, and is sure of as cordial a welcome from his Metropolitan friends as from those at the "Hub."—*Advertisement.*

GEN. GRANT has been very successful as an officer, commanding, as he did, the Army of the North. He has also been the fortunate candidate for the Presidency. However successful he may have been, no achievement equals that of GRANT & CO., the clothiers, Nos. 627 and 629 Broadway, (formerly with Baldwin, the clothier,) who have been eminently successful in obtaining a large stock of clothing, which they are now selling very cheap. Call at once and see for yourself.—*Advertisement.*

A COUNTERFEITER NEVER COUNTERFEITS A BAD BILL.—UDOLPHO WOLFE's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, that have been before the American public since 1848, are imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers must beware. All grocers and druggists keep the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Hair Dressing.

Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD's new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

Century Whisky.

Century Whisky.—*Advertisement.*

Scalp Disease, Dandruff, Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply Eruptions, Moth Patches, Freckles and Moles are cured by DR. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

As Cold Weather Advances our Hair will be dry and brittle. Use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It restores gray hair; it stops its falling out; it increases its growth.

Ossian Sang, "There Comes a Voice that awakes my soul." The voice must have been cleared by DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

Glenham Hotel,

On the European plan, 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A few desirable suites, also single rooms, for transient or permanent guests.

MARRIED.

DANA—FITCH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, JAMES C. DANA, of Morrisville, N. Y., to Miss ELEANOR J. FITCH, daughter of Hon. Edward Fitch, of this City.

MARTEN—POWELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bloomfield, N. J., by Rev. M. Giffing, ALBERT S. MARTEN, of Brooklyn, to S. ADELE, daughter of Gideon N. Powell, Esq.

PALMER—BELKNAP.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Miss ELLA T. BELKNAP, only daughter of Mr. James G. Belknap, to Mr. JOHN C. PALMER, all of this City.

PALMER—QUINTARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. NICHOLAS FL[illegible]CHER PALMER, Jr., to Miss L. ADELE QUINTARD, daughter of Geo. W. Quintard, Esq., all of this City.

VALENTINE—BARRETT.—In Boston Highlands, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. Putnam, H[illegible]RY C. VALENTINE, of New-York, and GRACE C., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Barrett.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Friday morning, Nov. 15, after a short illness, MARSHALL WILLIAM BLAKE, son of Marshall B. Blake, aged 31 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

COLGATE.—On Friday, Nov. 15, SARAH STOKES, relict of the late Charles Colgate, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 78 3d-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DU VIVIER.—In Paris, on Friday, Oct. 25, NATALIE DU VIVIER, widow of H. G. Du Vivier, in her 67th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d-st., on Tuesday next, 19th inst., at 9½.

FARLEE.—MAI FRANCES, daughter of George W. and Mary Elizabeth Farlee, on the 15th inst., in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at 12½ on Sunday, 17th inst., at the residence of her grandfather, George Opdyke, No. 579 5th av. Friends are invited without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 16, WILLIAM S., only son of William Elliott, late British Vice-Consul at Boston.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 18, at 12 M., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Friends are respectfully invited.

HUNTER.—Nov. 16, JAMES HUNTER, aged 42 years. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872, CATHARINE G., relict of Jacob Leonard, in the 92d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Robert Leonard, No. 95 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Nov. 17, 1872, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MAGIE.—On Friday evening, the 15th inst., at his residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., JOB MAGIE, aged 74 years.

POWERS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 15, 1872, HENRIETTA W., only daughter of George W. and Mary H. Powers, aged 8 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 8 West 50th-st., without further notice.

SIPPERLY.—In this City, on the 16th inst., of typhoid fever, CATHARINE, relict of the late David Sipperly, in the 74th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, after a short illness, JONATHAN THOMPSON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 584 Madison-av., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

VAN HORN.—At Orange, N. J., Nov. 16, CHARLES SHELDON, eldest son of Cornelius and Johanna C. Van Horn, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, Day-st., Orange, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. 1 o'clock; returning, leave Orange 4:13 and 4:29. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot. Members of Second Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully requested to attend.

ARMORY, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., }
Nov. 16, 1872. }

B COMPANY.—The members of this Company are invited to attend the funeral of their late comrade CHARLES SHELDON VAN HORN, in citizen's dress, from the residence of his father, Day-st., Orange, N. J., on Monday, 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

C. S. VAN NORDEN,
Captain Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A GOOD THING STARTED."

"We took occasion in a recent issue to speak of the miserable lettering of the street names upon the lamps of this City. Last evening there was an exhibition at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st. (Fifth-avenue Hotel) of a new improvement which seems to meet the wants of the people—the addition of a circle (or band) of ground glass raised upon the globe above the light gives a prominent place to the name of the street. The letters, three inches in height in round-faced characters, stand out boldly, and when it is done throughout all the streets, New-York will be the best lighted and best street-lamp directed City in the Union."—*Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 26.*

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" IN STREET LAMPS.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK. }

J. W. Bartlett, Esq.,
No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street lamps introduced in this City by you.

I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better, but far more sightly in appearance.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES ROOME, President.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st. and 4th-av.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The most important and beautiful Collection of Paintings ever brought to America.

Nearly Four Hundred Pictures, by the First Modern Masters.

Open day and evening. Admittance, 25 cents. The whole to be sold by auction, Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, IN ASsorted denominations, for sale at par, at the cashier's desk, *Times Office.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

THE MASSENA WATERS.
A specific remedy for scrofula and skin eruptions.

DR. SCHENCK PROFESSIONALLY in New-York on TUESDAY next. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather during his last two visits, Dr. SCHENCK will again be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 19.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADIcally cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

FIRE INSURANCE INFORMATION FURnished to policy-holders by T. J. TEMPLE, No. 163 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR FIVE CENTS, TO PREPAY POSTage, a specimen number of THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—past date—sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Subscription price $3 a year. Current numbers 30 cents.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOsite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening, lecture in the course on the New Testament, with a short third service. Subject—*The Baptism and the Temptation of Our Lord.* Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Religious Need of the Hour*; and 7½ P. M., theme of the morning's discourse continued. Children's Lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Rev. Bishop MERRILL, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; the Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, in the EVENING, at 7½. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 P. M. Seats all free.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., as usual. Young men's prayer-meeting one hour before evening service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 17—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING Rev. Mr. CATLIN will preach at 7½. At evening service, all seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS (Sunday) MORNING in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing-streets, on *Some Incidents and Lessons of the Boston Fire.* In the EVENING he will continue his course of sermons on the "Pilgrim's Progress." Special Topic—*Mr. Worldly Wiseman.* Morning service at 10½; Evening service at 7½. The public is cordially invited to attend.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring—Rev. J. G. OAKLEY will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½ by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Strangers welcome.

BLEECKER-STREET MISSION, NO. 11 Carmine-st.—The Chaplain, J. BELIN LAVAL, will conduct the services, (Episcopal,) and preach, on *The Character of Joseph*, at 11 A. M. Seats free. Bleecker-st. and 6th-av. cars pass the door.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PHILIP L. DAVIES on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SABBATH EVENING, the Pastor, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 34th st., west of Broadway. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP BEDELL, OF OHIO, WILL preach in St. Timothy's Church, SUNDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock service. Entrances on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av. Sermon by the Rector, Dr. GEER, at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION Church of the Second Advent, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Romanism, Its Character and Doom in the Light of Scripture Prophecy.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. At the afternoon service, the fifth sermon will be preached of the series on "Difficult Passages of Scripture." Subject—*Sell What Thou Hast, and Give to the Poor.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. DAWSON. In the evening the Pastor will commence a series of discourses to young men, on *Bible Questions.* All are cordially invited.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—Rev. W. D. WALKER, Pastor.—The ladies' fair of this Church will be continued in the Sunday-school room of the church on East 22d-st., near 3d-av., during this week. Hours from 3 until 10½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. F. CHAFFEE, D. D., of Colorado, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. W. H. CUDWORTH, of Boston, will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 17, MORNING and EVENING.

DOES THE LIGHT OF NATURE prove the existence of God? Discussed at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 15th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. E. F. BREWSTER, Esq., in the affirmative, and Dr. T. R. KINGET in the negative.

FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.—A convention will be held in Rev. Mr. CHADWICK'S Church, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on FRIDAY, the 22d inst. The opening address, by Mr. JOHN WEISS, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING. Subjects for discussion—*Freedom of Religion and in Religion, The Evils of Sectarianism and Dogmatism.* Messrs. T. W. HIGGINSON, JOHN WEISS, F. E. ABBOTT, W. J. POTTER, O. B. FROTHINGHAM, and others will take part in the discussion.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Come in.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall, corner of 8th-av. and 25th-st. Dedication of our new Church on SABBATH, Dec. 1.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. S. OSBON. Anniversary of Sunday-school Missionary Society at 7½ P. M. Address by Rev. A. S. LAKIN, of Alabama, and singing by the school.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Perils of Fortune and of Misfortune.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver a course of lectures on the above topic in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. Subject for Nov. 17, inst., *The Moon.*

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERvice will be held every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Colgate Mission, No. 323 East 20th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend. All seats free. WILLIAM KEMP, Superintendent.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—LAY preaching SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock by W. S. HUTCHINGS, formerly Barnum's Lightning Calculator. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D. Sabbath-school 9 A. M., 2 P. M. Seats free. Seamen and others are all invited.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, Pastor of the Church of the Disciples, will preach at Steinway Hall SUNDAY MORNING 10½. Subject—*Great Calamities and their Lessons.* Evening subject—*The Glory of the Second Birth.* Sunday-school 2½, 5th-av. and 41st., Rutgers College.

REV. DR. BARNARD, PRESIDENT of Columbia College, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. MR. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½. EVENING at 7½. Strangers in the City are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Third discourse in the EVENING on *Great Characters of Scripture.*

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON WILL deliver his great lecture on *Macaulay* next FRIDAY EVENING at Association Hall. Tickets at the usual depots, and at the Methodist Book-store.

REV. GEORGE MACDONALD—TO-MORROW NIGHT, Steinway Hall. Subject—*Tom Hood.* Tickets, 75 cents.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER, Pastor. Subject for the evening, third of the series on *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* Sabbath-school monthly missionary meeting at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—*The Boston Fire and its Lessons* will form the topic of discourse, by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Usual AFTERNOON service at 3 o'clock.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—SUNDAY, 17th inst., holy communion at 8 o'clock A. M. At 10½ o'clock sermon by Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Sermon by Rector, Dr. GEER, at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. J. B. FLAGG, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 2½ P. M. (for deaf-mutes) and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick.—Preaching by Rev. G. M. MCCAMPBELL, Pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 7, 9, and 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at the 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. services.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Bishop HAVEN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, at 7½.

THE ELECTION, ITS PRINCIPLES AND Lessons.—At Second-street M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, HENRY ASTON, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDRICH, D. D. Preaching at 7 P. M. by the Pastor. Subject—*The Election, Its Principles and Lessons.*

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association, connected with the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S,) will be held SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 17, 1872, exercises commencing at 7 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. ALLEN, of Maine, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free.

THE CHURCH PERFECTED THROUGH Suffering.—Preaching by Rev. C. A. J. BRIGHAM, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, by Rev. Bishop JESSE T. PECK, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, at 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

THE DOCKS.

Inspection of the Water Front—Work on the New Bulkhead.

At the last meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, a number of petitions were presented for their consideration, and the Commissioners determined to inspect the localities indicated, and at the same time to view the work on the new bulkhead. Accordingly, at 10 A. M. yesterday, Commissioners Hunt, Kane, and Wood, accompanied by First Assistant Engineer Meehan. Superintendents Westervelt, Johnson, and a number of invited guests, embarked on the tug Alert at the foot of Canal-street, and steamed up the North River to Pier No. 51, where Bowne's hay warehouse was inspected and ordered to be removed as an obstruction. The next place visited was the Gansevort-street Department yard, where the Commissioners examined the immense blocks of artificial stone which are being prepared for the building of Pier No. 1, and for the submarine portion of the pillars of the new bulkhead. The stone is composed of seven parts of Belgian pavement stone broken to about the diameter of an inch, three parts of silicon sand, and one part of Portland cement. The composition is poured into wooden molds, which are broken away in a few days, leaving the block as hard as adamant and as smooth as polished marble. The blocks are of immense size, some weighing as much as fifty tons. In the molding grooves are made to admit the chain of the hoisting derrick, and when swung into position the grooves are filled with cement. In this way, when the grooves meet, a cylindrical aperture is formed, running through the depth of the block, into which the cement is poured, greatly increasing the adhesive character of the structure. The composition stone will be built on the foundation until the surface is reached, when granite will be used.

Leaving the yard, the party visited the bulkhead between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, on which E. P. Higgins & Co. have applied for permission to build a platform for shipping and receiving goods, but the decision in this case will probably not be rendered until Thursday. The slip between Pier No. 23 and the Hoboken Ferry-house, which was recently dredged by the Department, was inspected, and the Commissioners had an interview with a representative of the Oswego and Midland Railway Company in reference to the improvement of the water front of the slip. The West Washington Market interests were also represented at the interview, and both parties will be heard further on the subject to-morrow. The Railway Company proposes erecting a shed over the pier, and the marketmen claim a sufficient reservation to admit of landing their produce. In due time the tug reached the battery, and the party disembarked and surveyed the extensive works facing the North River at Pier No. 1, including the new stone steps and landing and the bulkhead. Re-embarking, the party steamed up the East River to Pier No. 18, and to the Department yard at the foot of Seventeenth-street. Thence the Commissioners went to the pier at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, which Superintendent Thorne proposes to make the dumping-ground of the Police Street-cleaning Department, now located between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The ground was thoroughly inspected, but the Commissioner seemed of the opinion that the change would be unadvisable, as interfering with the comfort of the passengers of the ferry-boats running to Thirty-fourth-street, and it is almost certain that Capt. Thorne's request will be denied. Here the trip ended, but it was understood that the Commissioners had seen sufficient to decide on the merits of the cases presented to them, beside obtaining a general view of the condition of the docks around the City, and the progress of the work on the new bulkhead, and other important improvements.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

Meeting of the General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church—The Appropriations for Next Year.

The Bishops and Pastors composing the General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America reassembled yesterday in the rooms of the Methodist Mission, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street. Bishop Bowman presided. After the opening prayer, the business of making suitable appropriations for the different foreign and domestic missions was taken up. For American domestic missions the following appropriations were made:

Ohio	$200	Troy	$3,000
Oregon	6,000	Texas	14,000
Philadelphia	5,000	Upper Iowa	2,500
Pittsburg	2,500	Vermont	2,000
Providence	2,500	Virginia	15,000
Rock River	2,500	Washington	3,500
Rocky Mountain	20,000	Western New-York	1,200
St. Louis	7,000	West Virginia	5,500
South Carolina	10,000	West Wisconsin	4,000
South E. Indiana	1,000	Wilmington	5,000
Southern Illinois	1,400	Wisconsin	3,500
Tennessee	11,000	Wyoming	800

For Missions and Territories of the United States, to be administered as foreign missions, appropriations were fixed as follows: Arizona, $6,000; and New-Mexico, $7,000. The appropriation for the contingent fund was fixed at $25,000; the appropriation for incidental expenses at $20,000, and the appropriation for office expenses at $20,000.

At the afternoon session Bishop Harris presided. The first business taken up was the annual appropriation for the publication of the *Missionary Advocate*. The report of the Committee on Publication set the appropriation at $25,000, and recommended the continuance of the gratuitous distribution of the paper at the rate of one copy to every seven members of the church. This gave rise to a lengthened debate. A good many members of the committee were of the opinion that the appropriation for the *Missionary Advocate* was so much money thrown away, as long as that paper was distributed gratuitously. It was finally decided that the paper should continue to be published on the old basis, with an appropriation of $25,000 for the coming year, and a proviso that from January, 1874, a charge would be made. The Committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Challis Libel—Motion for Admission of Col. Blood to Bail.

Col. Blood, jointly charged with Tennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull with having published a libel in *Claflin & Woodhull's Weekly*, against a broker named Challis, the facts of which have already been fully published, was yesterday before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, accompanied by a writ of *certiorari*. Mr. William F. Howe, who appeared for the prisoner, said, on the day previous Justice Fowler had made out his formal commitment, based on the testimony taken before him, whereby the prisoner was remanded to prison in default of $5,000 bail. This bail the prisoner was now prepared to offer, but, although the bondsman was unexceptionable otherwise, the District-Attorney had interposed the objection that his property was located in Kings County, instead of the County of New-York, as required by a rule of the District-Attorney's office.

Assistant-District Attorney Sullivan replied that, so far as he was concerned, he was opposed to varying the rule, which had been adopted for good and substantial reasons, and with the exception of one case of misdemeanor, which strongly appealed to the humane feelings of the Court, he had never known it to be departed from, and he did not think this case should be made an exception.

Judge Fancher said he did not see any reason for the Court to interfere with the rule as heretofore practiced, and, would, therefore, leave the question of acceptability of bail to the discretion of the District-Attorney.

Further objections of the prisoner's counsel having been overruled, Judge Fancher said, (after looking over the article complained of,) that if it was a libel, it was a most atrocious one; and, while counsel for defense might show on a trial before a jury ignorance on the part of his client that the paper contained the libelous article, yet as the evidence now stood there was shown a prima facie case against the prisoner. It might be that the District-Attorney could accommodate the prisoner's counsel in the matter of bail if time was given to examine the records as to the bondsman's responsibility, and for this purpose he would grant an adjournment until Monday next, (to-morrow.) The case was adjourned accordingly.

Henry Wilson's Birthplace.

A New-Hampshire correspondent of the Boston *Congregationalist* writes: "Mr. Wilson's family all removed to Massachusetts. The land passed into other hands, the buildings were more than twenty years ago taken away, and the spot of his nativity is not designated by even one tree. When you pass over the railroad from Dover to Alton Bay, ask the conductor to inform you when you are nearing the 'old meeting-house hill,' within two miles and south of Farmington Depot. The hill is west of the railroad. At its foot, coming down the east, you will notice the carriage-traveled road from Farmington to Rochester. This road turns to the south at the foot of the hill and runs parallel thence to the railroad. Where it thus turns are three or four brown cottages. Wilson's home was on 'a lot' adjoining the most southern of these houses. It stood perhaps twenty rods east of the railroad, separated from it by the carriage road and a thick growth of pines. It is not easily discerned from the cars, and you can only catch a glimpse of it at a point north of the pines. The family of Wilson lived in no other place in Farmington. Would it not be a nice plan for some Republican Club to get leave of the owner of the land, pile up a monument, and erect at least a flag-staff, to designate the birth spot of Senator Wilson!"

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION,
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SHAWLS,
AND
DRESS-GOODS.

Prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than 30 days ago.

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE SUITS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
GENERALLY.

W. K. PEYTON,
272 and 274 BOWERY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 20TH-ST.

Have now opened their Fall importations of RICH PARIS GARMENTS, In Velvet, Cloth, Silk and Fur Cloaks. Embroidered Camel's Hair and Cashmere Polonaise, Camel's Hair Cloth, English Navy Blue Waterproof Cloths, and other new Cloakings.

FUR TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Morning Wrappers, Misses' Cloaks and Suits; French Lingerie of every description, very cheap and beautifully made. The best French Corsets and Boudier's Kid Gloves. BONNET AND BELLON'S BEST BLACK SILKS, AT MUCH LESS THAN MARKET RATES.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 18,
One case PARIS VELVET CLOAKS,
From $75 to $100.
To which they invite special attention.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILLARD'S
CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE.

Special attention called to the Vanilla, Double Vanilla, and Par Excellence. Warranted superior to the best European productions.

Wholesale & Retail—619 & 621 Broadway

Ten per cent. discount on original packages of twelve pounds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THOSE DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a beautiful and appropriate Holiday Gift should send to the Murray Hill Publishing Company, No. 129 East 28th-st., for a contents table of PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, of which E. B. FOOTE, M. D., a successful practitioner of this City, and a plain, outspoken, terse and independent writer, is the author. This wonderful book is beautifully printed, and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages. It is truly a wonderful book, and should be in every family. Price $3 25; to be had only of agents or the publishers. Agents wanted everywhere! Contents table sent free.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM CORner Beekman and South sts., on the morning of the 15th inst., a large black switch-tail spirited HORSE, white star in forehead, and attached to country spring BUCK WAGON, containing barrels, one filled with spinach. By returning property to WM. PITCHER, Greenville, N. J., the reward will be paid.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ON SATURDAY, 16th, MEMORANDUM-BOOK going from 8th-av. and 41st-st. to Broadway, then 8th-av. cars to Christopher-st., then Bleecker-st. car to Fulton-st., then to Battery. The above reward will be given by returning to JOHN FINK, No. 629 8th-av.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, are requested to call at the office of Gen. H. Raymond, No. 4 City Hall-place, daily, to hear the report of the Committee on the Celebration of the 25th November (evacuation day.)
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
SIXTH-AV. & TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
110 WEST 23D-STREET. 110

Are now offering a splendid assortment of goods in their various departments, which, having been purchased at extremely low prices, and many of their own direct importation, they are enabled to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

We desire to call attention to our stock of black and colored Trimming Velvets, where we are offering really extra inducements. Black Trimming Velvets at $1 65, $2, $2 38, $2 75 upward; these we guarantee fully fifteen per cent. below usual prices. Colored Trimming Velvets from $2 upward, including all shades of olives, resedas, dark green and bronze, &c. Ladies can rely upon finding all these colors, black Trimming Reps and silk turquoise Plushes, Velveteens and Satins, all qualities.

In our Ribbon Department we have full lines of colors of Gros Grain and Watered Ribbons, in all widths, at greatly reduced prices. Full 7-inch Sash Ribbon, all colors, at 90c. yd. Black Gros Grain Watered Ribbon, all silk; No. 12, 30c.; No. 16, 44c. Large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Felt, Plush, and Velvet Hats, in all colors and styles. 100 dozen Felt Hats, $1 25. French Flowers and Feathers, Plumes, Aigrette Pompons, &c., in variety. Jet Ornaments, Pins, Bandeaus, &c. We are paying unusual attention to this department, and ladies will find it to their interest to inspect before purchasing.

Extraordinary bargains in Ladies' Gloves. We shall offer this week the following Gloves, all new and fresh goods. We guarantee every pair in every respect:
125 dozen Lupin's two-button Kid Gloves, all colors, 85c. pair.
Ladies' first quality two-button white Kid Gloves, 85c. pair.
Finest French four-button opera Kid Gloves, $1 25 pair.
280 dozen first quality Lupin's two-buttoned KID GLOVES, in very choice shades of Brown, Dark Green, &c. $1 pair.
Best quality three-button white Kid Gloves, $1 pair.
Courversier's Kid Gloves in black and colors.
Customers will find it advantageous to supply themselves, as they are all first class, and seldom offered at such figures.

Ladies about to prepare for the coming Holidays will find our assortment of Berlin Worsted Embroideries to be the most complete, without exception, of any establishment in the City. Rugs, Cushions, Slippers, Ottomans, Chair-slips, Pin-cushions, Towel Racks, Suspenders, &c., in Endless variety. Prices extremely low. Also all colors of Worsteds: Java Canvas, all widths and colors. Needles and Embroidery Silks. Fairs and charitable institutions liberally dealt with. Children's Knitted and Velveteen Leggings, all sizes; Mittens, Pantalettes, &c., very cheap.

Having secured the entire importation of a leading importing-house, we shall offer, Monday, 135 pieces of colored Yak Laces in all widths, including the most desirable shades of Bronzes, Resedas, Navy Blue, Plum, Olive and Greens, from 50c. a yard up to $2 25. As these Laces are extremely scarce we advise customers to call in time. Black Yak Laces at 50c., 63c., 85c. upward, fully 50 per cent. below last week's prices.
Black Gimpure and Thread Laces. Unusual bargains.
French Blonde and Spanish Laces, and all styles of Vailings.
Spanish Lace Vails in all styles made up at cost of materials.

In Ladies' and Children's Muslin and Merino Under-wear, we are now offering great inducements. We call attention to our stock of Ladies' and Misses' Swiss and Organdie Overskirts, from $3 75 upward, very recherché styles. Ladies' Morning Wrappers of Cashmere, Empress Cloth, Plaids, and Reps, the largest stock in the City, from $4 85 upward, all our own manufacture. Ladies' Felt Skirts, in all qualities and colors. Children's Muslin Under-wear, in all sizes and styles. Infants' Merino Cloaks, Embroidered Blankets, Dresses, Flannel Skirts, Waists, Slips, Bibs, &c., &c., a complete department of itself.

Our Trimming Department is almost daily replenished with new Passementeries, Gimps, Fringes, Ornaments, and Loops for cloaks and dresses, and we feel confident in asserting that, as regards large and choice selection and low prices, this department is far ahead of any in the City. Tassel, Knotted, and Bullion Fringes in all the new colors on hand and made to order. Finest line of Cloak and Dress Buttons; magnificent assortment of Paris and Vienna Fans, in Russia leather, pearl, ivory, gilt and shell, low prices; Russia leather Portmonnaies and Pocket-books in variety.

STERN BROS.
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third street,
110 West Twenty-third-street.

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.
have now open their Fall importations of
GLOAKS AND COSTUMES,
in VELVET, CLOTH, SILK and FUR, EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR and CASHMERE POLONAISES, DOLMANS, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE CAPES, MADE UP AND UNMADE.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF ALL OUR RICH PARIS PATTERNS, CLOAKS and COSTUMES, DINNER DRESSES, OPERA-CLOAKS, &c., at an immense reduction. For this season of the year, a most favorable opportunity.

GREAT BARGAINS.

500 BERLIN COSTUMES, from $15 to $60, surprisingly cheap and stylish.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES, and

EMBROIDERIES.

Best PARIS CORSETS and BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES, NAVY BLUE, ENGLISH WATERPROOF, and other CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

The largest assortment ever exhibited, from $5 to $25. All imported, and very new.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS of the best makers, below cost of importation.

FURS

for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
REAL SEAL and other FUR CLOAKS, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c.
100 finest ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, $10.
100 sets BLACK ALASKA SABLE, (Muff and Boa,) $10.
DRESS-MAKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HOSIERY.

As we discontinue this department, our entire stock is being sold very cheap.

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

AT
C. W. FRENCH'S,
NO. 569 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
all new and
elegant
styles of Paris and
GENEVA JEWELRY,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Also,
FINE UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER-CLOTHING, &c.
direct from
London.
C. W. FRENCH,
IMPORTER OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
FINE FRENCH JEWELRY.
No. 569 Broadway, Prince-street corner.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Beautiful changes. New Designs. Compare our styles with SUIT IMPORTERS before you buy. Patterns FITTED to the form and warranted perfect. Come early in the day!

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer during the week the following lines of Dress Goods: Irish Poplins, Cashmere Siciliennes, French Poplins and Epinglines, Crepe Poplin Plaids, Lyons Poplins, Striped Poplins, Mohairs, Velours, Serge Plaids, yard and a half wide; Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Striped Cashmeres, Tycoon Reps, Merinoes, Satines, Serges, Diagonals, Camel's Hair Cloth, and other Dress Goods in every grade and quality, and in all the latest and most fashionable tints. Also, cheap Costumes in endless variety.

SHAWLS.—India Shawls, filled, regular make; Ottoman Stripes in all colors; Reversible Ottoman Shawls; All-wool Striped. Also, a lot of imported Wool Shawls, from $4, and a fine assortment of Wraps, Scarfs, &c., &c. The Reversible Striped Paisley, a decided novelty, is attracting attention and giving general satisfaction.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO
Corner Broadway and 19th-st.,
SILKS.
Rich Brocade and Plain Silks
FOR
Evening, Promenade, and Carriage Costumes.
Black Silks in Every Grade.
Brocade and Plain Cachemir Siciliens for Overdresses,
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE.
Lyons Cloaking and Trimming Velvets, &c., &c.

English, French and German CLOTHS,
Cloakings and Cassimeres
A fine assortment now open. Cut in any length to suit customers.

Gents' Furnishing Dep't.
We are now prepared to offer inducements in this Department, having increased facilities for manufacturing on the premises.
All the Leading Styles in Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Neck Wear.
Embroidered Shirt-Fronts, Collars, and Cuffs, Ready-Made Shirts, and to order in all styles at short notice.

Fall and Winter Hosiery and Under-Garments,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
Counterpanes,
Quilts, &c., &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT
LOW PRICES.

LACE GOODS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Valenciennes Lace Capes,
Fichus, Collarettes, Collars,
Chemizettes, Sleeves, Hdkfs., Ties,
Paris Embroidered Sets,
Night-Dress Sets and Yokes,
Fine Embroidered Chemise Bands,
On double linen,
Plain, Emb'd and Initial Hdkfs.,
In fancy boxes,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering a large assortment of
5-Frame English Body Brussels,
At $1 75 and $1 85 per yard.
In desirable styles.
Royal Wilton,
At $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
ALSO,
Aubusson, Axminster, and Persian Carpets,
IN ONE PIECE, TO SUIT ROOMS OF ALL SIZES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Have now open a fine selection of
FURNITURE AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In Satin Damasks, Satins,
Figured Poplins, Cachemires,
Oriental Tapestries, Lampas,
Plain and Figured Terries,
and Broche Satins.
FRENCH AND SWISS
Lace, Guipure and Nottingham Curtains, Vestibule Laces, &c.,
in all the latest NOVELTIES of the season.
ALSO,
Mirrors, Cornices, and Shades,
MADE AND PROMPTLY PUT UP
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BLACK GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
FRENCH CASHMERES, $1; worth $1 30.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 20; worth $1 50.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 75c.; worth 90c.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, $1; worth $1 30.
OTTOMAN CLOTH, 50c.; worth $1 25.
CRAPE CLOTH, 50c.; worth 70c.
ALPACAS, 50c.; worth 75c.
SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 50.
SILKS, $1 90; worth $2 25.
DRAP D'ETE, $1 25 to $3 50.
SATIN STRIPES, 80c.; worth $1.
QUEEN'S CLOTH, 40c.; worth 60c.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 25c.; worth 40c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WELSH & AMERMAN,
NO. 231 8TH-AV., JUST BELOW 22D-ST.,
Will sell THIS WEEK
Large lot of Comfortables, filled with white cotton, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
These are extra goods, and very cheap.
Large lot of
Gray Blankets............$1, $1 50
White Wool Blankets............$3 50, $4, $5, $6 a pair.
Hotel keepers and housekeepers will do well to look at these goods.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Canton Flannels, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Wool Flannels, all kinds, cheap.
Muslins, Prints,
Table Linens, Towels.
Handkerchiefs, &c., cheap.
Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c.
All kinds of Dress Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Shawls and Shirts.
Don't fail to come and see us this week, as we shall sell some goods at half their value.

GRAND OPENING
OF
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
FRED'K A. O. SCHWARZ'S
Toy and Novelty Emporium,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
An early call is respectfully solicited.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, NOV. 18TH,
100 ps. 22-inch LYON SILKS.
(CACHEMIRE FINISH,)
IN THE NEWEST AND MOST DELICATE TINTS.
An inspection of this assortment is solicited, being the same colors as our best goods.
BLACK SATIN FINISH SILKS, IN THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF GUINET, GOURD, MACOR, AND BONNET, AT $2, $2 25, and $2 50. Highly recommended.
NEW DESIGNS OF
BROCADE GAUZE IN SILK.
GAUZE DE CHAMBERY,
PLAIN AND STRIPED, IN WHITE AND ALL THE NEW AND DELICATE SHADES.
WORSTED GRENADINES,
WHITE, WITH SATIN STRIPE, FOR EVENING WEAR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 18TH,
A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACES, FROM 50 CENTS PER YARD.
FULL LINES OF POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, AND VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS, BARBS, SETS, SLEEVES, CUFFS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BLACK THREAD POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES, 20 PER CENT. BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, AN ELEGANT LINE OF POINT LACE COLLARS, at $4 50, $6 50, $7 50, and $10, worth $6, $9, $10, and $13.
ALSO, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, LADIES' ROMAN AND SILK TIES, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NOW OFFER IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' WALKING SUITS, IN SILK, SATEEN, CASHMERE, AND SERGES,
LADIES' EVENING DRESSES, IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER,
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
LADIES' TROUSSEAUX, &c., &c.
A LARGE LINE OF FRENCH UNDER-CLOTHING,
RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT.
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS FROM $20 TO $30.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS.
RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LYNX, AND ALASKA SABLE SETS AT LOW PRICES.
TRIMMING FURS CUT ANY WIDTH, IN ALASKA SABLE, BLACK CONEY, SEAL-SKIN, MINK, ASTRACHAN, SWANS' DOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY CLOAKS, AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

THE
LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT
IN AMERICA
IS THE
GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
OF
R. H.
MACY
& CO.

MACY'S We are now clearing our stock of MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES, Housekeeping Goods, Trimmings, &c., to make room for our Holiday Goods, which are now arriving. Received this week from London direct, cases of SWANS' DOWN Quilts, Ladies' Swans' Down Under-skirts, Ladies' Swans' Down Jackets, &c., which are very desirable, and will be cleared at very low prices, to make room for HOLIDAY GOODS, TOYS, &c. A DISCOUNT will be made to parties purchasing for Fairs, Sunday-schools, and to sell again. R. H. MACY & CO., Grand Central Star Establishment, 14th-st. and 6th-av. SALE

A GREAT REDUCTION IN CARPETS,
AT THE POPULAR CARPET-STORE,
NO. 123 BOWERY.
Near Grand-st.
The stock comprises all the new designs and patterns, and of the best kinds, and will be offered at
GREAT BARGAINS.
10,000 yards of Remnants of Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets at half price.
Also Remnants of Oil-cloths.
Ingrain Carpets from 50c. to $1 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels from $1 to $1 25 per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS SOLD AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

REAL LACES.
I am offering special bargains in REAL LACES this week.
BLACK THREAD, $2, worth $3.
BLACK THREAD, $3, worth $4.
BLACK THREAD, $4, worth $5.
BLACK THREAD, $5, worth $6 50.
New and Beautiful Designs, $6, worth $7 50.
New and Beautiful Designs, $7, worth $9.
New and Beautiful Designs, $8, worth $11.
Guipure, Valenciennes, Point Applique, and Point Gaze equally low, all bought at a sacrifice, and are fully fifty per cent. less than regular prices.
Bargains in Cloaks and Suits.
E. R. CARTWRIGHT,
20 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PARK BANK BUILDING,
No. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

After a careful estimate, made from actual examination of the burned district, and a full list of the policies in force in the Boston fire, assuming every loss as total, this Company will lose not exceeding $510,000, from which is to be deducted whatever salvages may be made. This statement has been delayed until we could get full information from a representative of the Company on his return from Boston.

LOSSES WILL BE AT ONCE ADJUSTED.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

The following Cable message has been received at this office:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12, 1872.
ADJUST BOSTON CLAIMS PROMPTLY, DRAWING ON COMPANY HERE FOR AMOUNTS AS SETTLED.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Manager.

In connection with the above, the following letter from Julius L. Clarke, Esq., Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, received per Atlantic Cable, will be of interest to the insuring public:

J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Manager, Liverpool:

DEAR SIR: For the information of your directors, I have great pleasure in assuring you that upon critical examination into the financial affairs of Queen Insurance Company, including its books, papers, and securities, which I have personally seen, and for which every facility has been freely given, I find its financial statements as published fully verified, and the Company in possession of even larger surplus than it has represented, and consequently abundantly able to meet every liability resting upon it.

Respectfully yours,
JULIUS L. CLARKE,
Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 470 Broadway,
Branch, No. 167 Broadway.
Nov. 11, 1872.
Cash Capital . . . $200,000 00
Surplus, Nov. 11, 1872 . 299,703 52
Total Cash Assets, Nov. 11, 1872 $499,703 52
UNADJUSTED LOSSES, BOSTON, $15,000.
A. F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

W. B. WADSWORTH, Secretary. J. D. SPARKMAN, President.
THE
FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED MAY, 1858.
OFFICE, NO. 167 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital - - $150,000 00
Surplus - - - - 37,786 58
Total Assets - $187,786 58
This old established Company insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 85 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, E. D.
WILLIAM MORGAN & SON, Managers.
LOSS IN BOSTON CANNOT EXCEED $10,000.

OFFICE OF
THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.
Cash Capital . . . $150,000
Assets 240,000
We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.
JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Nov. 11, 1872.
ASSETS, $344,716 08.
Boston losses will not exceed $100,000. A special assessment for the entire amount has been this day voted by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY GRINNELL,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	G. K. SHERIDAN,
ALBERT WARD,	A. F. ROBERTS,
LOUIS LORUT,	VINCENT TILYOU,
THOMAS SCOTT,	ALLEN F. HAND,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	MADISON M. CALEB,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOHN M. CONWAY,
DANIEL G. BACON,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
THOS. F. YOUNGS,	JOHN F. SLATER,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL,	EGBERT STARR,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
HENRY DAVIS,	S. H. CONDICT,
WM. E. SHEPARD,	E. B. HINSDALE,
L. L. STURGES,	GEO. M. CLEARMAN.

VINCENT TILYOU, President.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Capital and Surplus............$300,000
Losses by Boston Fire about... 65,000
Property of all kinds insured against loss or damage by fire at adequate rates.
J. V. HARRIOTT, President.
P. HANFORD OAKLEY, Secretary pro tem.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 71 Wall-st.
CHARTERED 1806.
NO LOSSES AT BOSTON.
ASSETS, Nov. 1, 1872, - - - $672,741
CAPITAL, Nov. 1, 1872, - - - 300,000
SURPLUS, Nov. 1, 1872, - - 372,741
SANFORD COBB, President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICES,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, AND 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL............$150,000 00
ASSETS............253,363 19
The loss in Boston will not exceed $15,000.
J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
The capital stock of this Company is unimpaired by the Boston calamity. The entire losses will not exceed $50,000.
Business continued as usual.
J. H. PINKNEY, President.
WM. B. CRARY, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, are requested to send in their policies for cancelation.
WM. MULLIGAN, Receiver,
No. 119 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 33 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1872, $283,279 87.
SUSTAINED NO LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE
THE COMPANY HAS NO AGENTS OUTSIDE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY. TAKES NO SPECIAL OR EXTRA HAZARDOUS RISKS. INSURES ONLY DWELLINGS AND FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE RISKS.
DIRECTORS:
LEVI APGAR, President North River Bank.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
W. HUSTACE, E. TREADWELL & SONS.
D. S. GREGORY, President Jersey Associates.
J. T. CROWELL, Merchant, Rahway.
B. F. COX, Merchant, Murray-st., New-York.
J. R. SHOTWELL, Merchant, Rahway, N. J.
C. VAN VORST, Ex-Mayor Jersey City.
J. PAULMIER, President.
W. GAMBLE, Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000
CASH ASSETS............$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. R. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.
Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.
JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.
The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two superior English girls, separately or together; one is an excellent plain cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; speaks French well. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, Room No. 11, Mrs. Le Count.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO superior English girls, together or separate, one as an excellent plain cook, and to assist in the laundry; the other as chamber-maid, waitress, seamstress, or nurse. Apply for three days at Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, as first-class cook and laundress, in City or country. Apply for three days at Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress and cloak-maker, ladies' work at home; is a perfect fitter; will call at ladies' residences to take measures and fit if desired. Call at No. 323 6th-av. for Miss Britton: ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a colored woman. Call or address L. S., No. 153 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

NORTON'S, NO. 3 WHITEHALL-ST., IS the best place to obtain reliable help, male or female; no fees required in advance.

NURSE.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or chamber-maid and waitress in the country. Address Box No. 447 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH girl, speaking English, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn as first-class seamstress; can run any kind of machine, or any and all kinds of work. Apply, for three days, at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine a few engagements by the day or week in private families. Apply at No. 1,001 6th-av., in the shirt-store.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can drive four in hand; has the best of reference from last employer. Address or call at No. 789 9th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored young man, as coachman in the City or Brooklyn; understands driving and the care of horses; references. Inquire or write to Richard Lane, No. 349 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGlish coachman and gardener, with first-class references, in City or country, at low wages; can milk cows and do any kind of work required on a gentleman's place. Apply for three days at 10 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, (German,) who is not afraid of work; three years' City references from his last employer. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 248 West 47th-st.

PACKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as an experienced packer of bronzes, clocks, glass shades, &c.; first-class reference. Address JOHN, No. 34 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

PRIVATE WAITER.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man; understands his business perfectly; was body servant to the late Secretary Seward up to his death. Call at or address No. 204 West 27th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVenteen years old; recently left school; has a knowledge of French and German; is willing to make himself generally useful; salary no object; good reference. Address S. X., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—A SUITABLE POSITION BY A young man eighteen years old, educated in German and American schools, with some knowledge of architectural drawing and book keeping; anxious to learn, and living with his parents; but a moderate salary required. Address George, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

STEWARD WANTED.—A MAN COMpetent to purchase supplies and take the responsibility of overseeing the kitchen and dining-room of a large boarding establishment. Apply by letter with references immediately to Room G, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, THOROUGH salesmen for the wholesale boot and shoe trade; one to sell Western and one New-York State and near-by trade; none but those having a good trade already established need apply. Address Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse, seamstress and chamber-maid. Apply at No 959 6th-av., first floor, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESmen for a wholesale cloth-house. Those having experience, and a reliable trade, address JOBBERS, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the finest manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 148 East 50th-st. Orders received at 28 West 11th-st., 862 Broadway, and 308 West 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, AND EDITORS.—A Magazine for sale; a first-class journal, in good repute, (an organ of 400,000 members,) with a good editor on hand, will be sold cheap, on account of the incurable sickness of the Publisher; a first-rate opportunity if applied for soon. Address "INVALID," care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPErience and limited capital, the position as entire manager in a large and growing retail dry-goods establishment, either in this City or any city South or West, on a salary or interest. Address ACTUAL, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.—American watches, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

THIRTY YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK, AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN: MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND; SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS' DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE, FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, **it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.**

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE INDIANA

AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 80,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company" will be held at No. 25 West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the corporators.

C. VANDERBILT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 30th inst., at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 34 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of December next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 19, to the morning of Dec. 3.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF EDUCATION and refinement, living in most select neighborhood in City, would like to receive into their home, three young ladies, to educate under the immediate supervision of a young native French lady; parental care, and every opportunity for improvement without the routine of school. Address MURRAY H., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.)

FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopened MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

$2.50 WRITING LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, Languages, taught privately. PAINE'S College, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d-st.; also No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Ladies' department.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH. ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST BOYS' schools up-town. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH LADY, having great experience in teaching, wishes to take charge of the education of children in a respectable family; no objection to the country; best references given and required. Address S. G., care of F. W. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University-place.

ALICUI NITI INTRA MERCES.—AN experienced teacher of languages, with highest testimonials, wishes to instruct in French and German, in an American family for board; no objection to leave the City. Address Prof. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, for six days.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO speaks English, French, and German and understands music, wishes to get a situation as governess, or lady's companion, who she could assist in superintending household-work. Address H. E., Post-office Box No. 4,192, New-York.

GERMAN, FRENCH, OR ENGLISH taught in a simple, interesting, and rapid manner at $6 per month. Address M. S. FRIEDERICH, No. 134 56th-st., corner Lexington-av.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET ON 6TH-AV., ONE DOOR above 21st-st., 25x80, with French plate windows. Apply at No. 115 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE ST. JULIEN HOTEL, CORner Washington-place and Mercer-st. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, 55 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 112 Broadway.

Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 50th-st., near 5th-av.; one do. in 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; one do. in 54th-st., near Madison-av.; one do. in 56th-st., near 4th-av.; three do. in 57th-st.; one do. in 58th-st., near 8th-av.; one do. in 61st-st.; one do. in 38th-st., near 5th-av.; one do. on Madison-av., near 80th-st.; one in 23th-st., near Broadway; one do. in 18th-st., near 5th-av.; one do. on Park-av. These houses are mostly new and very desirable. Inquire of

E. S. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE ON MADIson-av. for sale, near 37th-st.; four-story brownstone high-stoop house, twenty-five feet front, three rooms deep, including extension; in complete order throughout. Full particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtors, that valuable plot of ground south-east corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.; also corner of 5th-av. and 48th-st.; one of these plots will be leased on a long term to responsible parties for improvement.

E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, IN FEE, from $13,000 to $130,000; first-class dwellings on leasehold, from $13,000 to $30,000; tenements from $9,000 to $70,000. Tenements and lots for sale or exchange.

LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th-st.

WANTED.—FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS for sale or to let; furnished or unfurnished; owners will please send or leave full particulars.

LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 25x65, and dining-room extension; perfect order; quite near 5th-av. on Murray Hill; price low; with or without furniture.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE PLOT OF FORTY LOTS, fronting on 11th-av. Boulevard, (Washington Heights,) for sale cheap. Also, large and small properties, same locality, for sale or exchange.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A fine corner plot of lots; price very reasonable. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th-av., below and fronting the park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone, high stoop, 22x65x98.9, in East 34th-st.; price only $3,000; terms easy. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$25,000 ONLY.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in West 16th-st., near 5th-av., 20x6?, lot 100; all modern improvements. For sale by OGDEN & CLARK, late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,—modern first-class house, four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x65x100; $60,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TENTH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—Four-story English basement house for sale, with gas-fixtures, &c.; $30,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—180 ACRES, and 120 acres situated on the sound, with large water fronts, south of Pelham, for sale cheap.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD AND west-side properties for sale in plots to suit; some bargains.

F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

WATER FRONTS ON NORTH, EAST, and Harlem Rivers; some entire blocks.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

EIGHTH-AV., FACING THE PARK, AN entire front, for sale at a bargain.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

DYCKMAN LOTS—ON BROADWAY AND adjoining streets and avenues, in plots to suit, by

H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,

FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To Lumber Merchants or Lumber Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, for a large manufacturing business, together with a handsome cottage, with large garden, with eight and a half acres of land, and upon the same, with a fine variety of fruits and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith's-shop, a large barn, ice-house, all in good repair, and the same being eligibly situated about 148 miles from Jersey City, on or near the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the enterprising village of Douglas, N. Y.; said mill is located upon an inexhaustible stream, called the Basket Creek. Also, 600 acres of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beach, birch, bass and hemlock. Also, the owner has a contract for several millions feet of timber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars, inquire of MARVIN J. MERCHANT, Esq., at his rooms, No. 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

AT MOUNT VERNON, ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, thirteen miles from the City, one of the most beautiful Winter and Summer residences in Westchester County; there is about half an acre of ground, worth cash $5,000; house is two story, slate and tin roof; contains ten rooms, besides bathroom and plenty of closets; house is finished throughout equal to City; has first-class furnace, cellar concreted, kitchen has first-class range, stationary washtubs, gas and fixtures all through; house cost $12,000; is only ten minutes from depot, with flag walk. The whole can be bought for $14,000, if taken immediately; terms easy. This is the most tasty and beautiful place in the village, and there are hundreds of families who would be glad to buy it were they to see it.

BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station; handsome new dwelling-house, 50x36, stable, &c., with ten acres of land; improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SPECIAL MAPS OF WESTCHESTER County at our office.—Property throughout the county for sale.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CEDAR AND ROOSEVELT STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CEDAR-STREET—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick house and brick and frame stable and sheds thereon, situate on the southerly side of Cedar-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., No. 126.

ROOSEVELT-STREET—The two-story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Roosevelt-st., between Water and Cherry sts., No. 111.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE.—Saugerties White-lead Works, comprising six acres of land, four-story stone factory, 215x42 feet, with two-story extension; two-story stone warehouse, 60x35 feet; two wood buildings, 50x30 feet, and one 200x25 feet; 400-horse water-power all seasons; situated on the Hudson River, mouth of Esopus Creek, 100 miles from New-York; freight and labor cheap; access easy.

Splendid opportunity. Terms easy. Title perfect. Sale absolute. At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock M.

For particulars apply to JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR plots, near Central-av. and Macomb's Bridge, THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property is beautifully located between 165th and 168th sts.; is naturally drained, and overlooking Central-av.; only a few minutes' walk from New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, and from Macomb's Bridge and 6th and 7th avs. Full descriptive maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.

NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART, Assignee Lodi Print Works.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house in West 22d-st., near 5th-av.; four story, brown stone, high stoop, of extra width and depth, in thorough order, to let for the Winter and longer, to private family. Permits only of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET — MODERN COTTAGE, COMpletely furnished, eleven rooms; rent $200 until 1st May; nine miles from City; forty-five minutes; five minutes from station. Address ODEN, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, a first-class, four-story, high-stoop house, situated on East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, AT NO. 56 5TH-AV., near Flatbush-av., four rooms, all on second floor; price, $25 a month; cars pass the house and run to three ferries.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THREE HORSES; large farm pasturage, warm stables, good feed and care; sixteen miles from New-York, in New-Jersey. Call on or address H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old-slip.

A VERY FINE SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—Bay, 15¼ hands high five years old; perfectly sound and kind; can be driven in single and double harness. Call from 9 to 11 A. M. at No. 130 West 28th-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE HORSES for the Winter; will be well cared for; within twenty miles of the City, in Jersey. Apply to J. S. MARCY, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-FRONT COUPE, as good as new, and harness; suitable for a private party; will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 21 East 13th-st.

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COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,

OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

American and European Plan.

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A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30th-st., near 4th and Madison avs., will rent a large handsomely furnished room, with all modern improvements to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. K. T., Box 143 *Times* Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — FURNISHED rooms; elegant suites of rooms in the large double house formerly occupied by Minister Catacazy, near the Arlington and other hotels; also single rooms. No. 1,326 I-st., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING AT NOS. 39 AND 41 West 26th-st.—New rooms, new furniture, excellent table; rooms for single gentlemen, or for gentleman and wife; location near Madison-square; baths, health-lift, and sociables for the benefit of guests.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board can be accommodated with full particulars as to house, furniture, references, &c., free of charge; good list to select from. Apply to

WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

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TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a very desirable furnished room on second floor, southern exposure; also, hall room, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Basement bell.

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TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, also large fourth story front room, with board; location central; reference required. No. 51 East 21st-st.

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WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct boarders free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us.

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FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, also a suite of well-furnished rooms on third floor, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

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FIFTH-AV., NO. 263., CORNER 29TH-ST.—Handsome suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; private family. GENUNG & CO.'S Boarders' Directory, No. 66 Broadway.

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FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—NO. 10 East 28th-st.—Desirable third floor, front room; board if desired; family small; best references required and given.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 114. ONE block east of Madison-square—Elegantly furnished large front room to let without board; price moderate; reference exchanged.

ONE PLEASANT HALL ROOM TO let, with or without board, cheap, to one with good reference. No. 163 East 34th-st.

H. E. OGDEN, NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO let, a parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, and other rooms with table board.

NO. 65 WEST 48TH-ST—FOR GENTLEmen—two rooms with modern conveniences, with or without board; reference.

NO. 217 WEST 49TH-ST.—TWO OR three handsomely-furnished rooms; large closets, bath-room, &c., with board; private family.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on third floor, together or separately, with board; references required.

TO LET—AT NO. 210 EAST 9TH-ST., TWO double rooms, furnished, for single gentlemen or light housekeeping; references.

BOARD FOR MEN OF BUSINESS, at No. 159 Bleecker-st., opposite Depaw-row. SUMNER.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE THIRD-floor room, also upper side-room. Superior board.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 40 West 21st-st; house and location first class.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, third floor, front.

A FLOOR TO LET.—NO. 528 WEST 42D-st.; $25 per month. Also, furnished rooms.

NO. 70 5TH-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS suitable for young gentlemen, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A HOME WANTED,

For the Winter or longer, if agreeable to parties, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter; the daughter a young lady acquainted with music, but not a professional; a moderate compensation allowed; location between 14th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address HOME, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

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A GENTLEMAN DESIRES APARTMENTS for himself, wife, and two daughters for the Winter, with private table. Address C., Jr., Union League Club.

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Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

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(East 14th-st., near Broadway, late Hippotheatron.)

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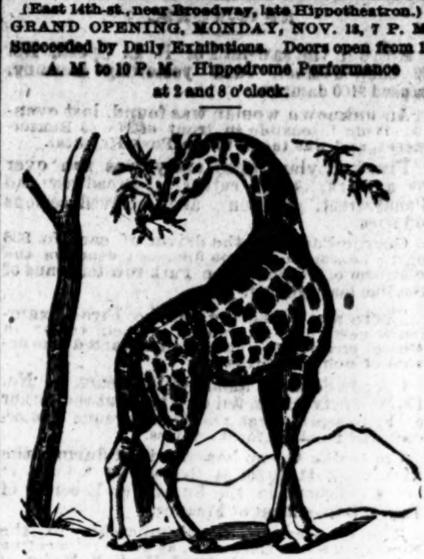
Succeeded by Daily Exhibitions. Doors open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Hippodrome Performance at 2 and 8 o'clock.



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FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.

These beautiful Animals have been brought from Africa at an expense of $80,000, and are the

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THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST ELEPHANTS,

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WHITE POLAR BEARS,

and scores of wild beasts from all sections of the globe, never before on exhibition in the United States.

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will contain curious specimens of life-size AUTOMATONS and ANIMATED MECHANISM, made by the celebrated Robert Houdin, of Paris, Mons. Maelzel and others.

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the Wonderful California Dwarf, Fourteen Years old, and but Twenty-five Inches in Height, will be in attendance day and evening.

COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,

the great Arabian Giant, and the largest human being ever on exhibition.

THE GREAT HIPPODROME,

under the immediate direction of

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will give Daily Performances at 2 and 8 P. M., which exhibitions will afford the only truly

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ever witnessed in the Metropolis. The spacious Parquet and luxurious Arm-chairs, fitted up with due regard to elegance and comfort, afford a system of exclusiveness hitherto unknown in American Amphitheatres. Among the array of talent are

JAMES MELVILLE,

the champion bareback rider of the world.

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the young and graceful equestrian, whose unerring somersaults on horseback have elicited the admiration and applause of three millions of people during the past season.

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the youthful and daring horseback rider, whose marvelous feats of horsemanship have excited the wonder of the oldest professionals.

LITTLE MINNIE MARKS,

the beautiful child equestrienne, who, but eleven years of age, performs feats of daring hitherto unknown to the American arena.

Messrs. MILLSON AND LAZELLE,

whose marvelous aerial flights and thrilling "Niagara leaps" in mid air have won for them the reputation of being the most daring trapeze performers in Europe or America.

Señor MONTE VERDE,

the celebrated Spanish contortionist.

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the child wonder, who, in conjunction with his father, performs feats of equestrianism never before attempted by either child or adult.

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OF

THE GREAT IROQUOIS TRIBE

IN

THEIR NATIVE WAR DANCES.

THE WONDERFUL RIDING GOAT ALEXIS, FROM CAIRO, EGYPT.

In addition to the above, the management has secured the largest and best troupe of

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and general performers, ever organized in a single company.

New and brilliant attractions will be added in rapid succession.

General admission to the entire aggregation, including balcony seat in circus, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; sofa seats in parquet, 25 cents extra; cushioned arm-chairs, 50 cents extra.

Box-book open three days in advance.

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An instructive, rare, and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN GAS.

Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND, day and evening.

Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.

Everybody should visit this unequaled display.

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WILL CLOSE NOV. 20.

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"THE PERFECTION OF HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS."

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Reserved seats at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the door.

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MR. S. B. MILLS, DR. L. DAMROSCH,

have the honor to announce a series of FOUR SOIREES OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC, THURSDAY, Nov. 21; THURSDAY, Dec. 5; THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and THURSDAY, Jan. 2, assisted by the most distinguished talent.

FIRST SOIREE THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

Subscription tickets $6, single admission $2, can now be obtained at Steinway Hall and music-stores.

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Grand exhibition of Paintings; nearly 400, by the first European modern masters. The largest and most important collection of paintings ever brought to this country. The whole to be sold by auction Dec. 3, and following days. Now on exhibition, as above, day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

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A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100** *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* **$275** *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

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First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

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Director..................................MAX MARETZEK.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

LAST WEEK (BUT TWO) OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, NOV. 18, AT 8 P. M.

TWENTY-SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

DON GIOVANNI.

MME. PAULINE LUCCA,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

MISS CLARA DORIA.

SIGNORS VIZZANI, MORIAMI, RONCONI, COULON, JAMET.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20,

TWENTY-THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,

HUGUENOTS.

MME. PAULINE LUCCA AS VALENTINE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22, HUGUENOTS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 1 P. M.,

GRAND MATINEE.

Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., near Broadway. Begins at 8.

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MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Positively last time this season,

With all the new scenery and its perfect distribution.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19,

First production

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SHAKESPEARE'S

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

with

New and elaborate historical scenery by ROBERTS.

Magnificent new costumes.

Exquisite new music by DODWORTH.

and an

Extraordinary cast,

Including all the favorite comedians of this

UNEQUALED COMPANY.

MERRY WIVES MATINEE SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.

Box-Sheet for the entire week open every morning at 8.

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Begins 7¾, over at 11. Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

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ROI CAROTTE

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 1½.

POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE of ROI CAROTTE

MONDAY Nov. 25,

For the first time on any stage

A

PICTURESQUE LOCAL FOLLY,

IN

FOUR ACTS AND THIRTEEN TABLEAUX

BY

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CLOCK.

Illustrating The Excitements!! The Pleasures!! The Perils!! and The Mockeries!! of the life about us; colored with rosy tints from sketches taken on the spot by Messrs. Heister, Dufloeq and Dayton, and represented through personal and life-like imitations by

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MISS EMMA HOWSON,

THE MAJILTONS,

and all the GREAT COMPANY of the Opera-house.

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RUBINSTEIN!

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, together with the principals of his great troupe, including

WIENIAWSKI,

will make

HIS FAREWELL APPEARANCE

here, in conjunction with the famous

ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,

THIS, SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.

Seats can now be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.

MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1872.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,

JOHNNY THOMPSON,

IN OUR COLORED BROTHER.

BURLESQUE.	DRAMA.
MONDAY afternoon at 2.	MONDAY evening at 8.
Owing to the GREAT SUCCESS the new burlesque and pantomime entitled the SILVER DEMON, SILVER DEMON, in which the great BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear.	First time this season of the great actor, JOHNNY THOMPSON, JOHNNY THOMPSON, JOHNNY THOMPSON, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in his own new SENSATION DRAMA entitled DIXIE, Our Colored Brother, DIXIE, Our Colored Brother, embracing all the names of the GREAT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Miss Pauline Markham. Miss Lisa Weber. Miss Emma Grattan. Miss Aggie Wood. Miss Theresa Wood. Miss Jennie Arnott. Miss Emma Moshier. Mr. George Atkins. Mr. L. J. Mestayer. Mr. A. H. Sheldon, &c.	New and Exciting Tableaux.

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V.	BRET HARTE.	"The Argonauts of '49.'
VI.	Prof. J. H. PEPPER.	"Snow, Ice, and Glaciers."
VII.	HENRY WARD BEECHER.	Subject to be announced.
VIII.	Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.	Readings in Costume.
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in their perfection, indescribably ludicrous!

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The cream of wit, humor, and fun! Received with shouts of laughter by houses crowded with the fashion and intelligence of the City. Avoid the rush at the ticket-office by buying tickets or reserved seats beforehand at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square; Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Swayne's, No. 216 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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First appearance in New-York of

MME. RUDERSDORFF,

The greatest exponent of classical and dramatic music at

IRVING HALL, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1872,

Supported by the following eminent artists:

Miss ALICE FAIRMAN, the splendid contralto, universally acknowledged to be the equal of Mme. Patey; Mlle. THERESE LIEBE, the charming young violinist, who has everywhere created a furore by her perfect intonation and brilliant execution; first appearance in America of Mr. NELSON VARLEY, the new English tenor, who ranks as an artist with Sims Reeves and Santley.

Mr. A. SPRAGUE, Basso.

Mr. KARL WALTER, Pianist.

Dr. WM. BERGE.......................................Conductor

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To be had at all the principal music-stores.

AT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

(By courtesy of the management.)

MME. DE LESDERNIER

Will give one of her

SELECT READINGS from **POPULAR AUTHORS,**

ON

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Tickets $1, for sale at box office.

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Every EVENING at 8, and Saturday matinée at 2, THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Norman, W. H. Brockway, Chas. D'Alberte.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33 and 35 East 4th-st. First concert, SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M. Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist; Miss Anna Simon, soprano; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. O. D. Lehman, baritone. Mr. A. Paur, Conductor. Admission for non-members, (if introduced by a member,) $1.

H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

GEORGE MACDONALD OPENS THE Mercantile Library Lecture Course Nov. 18. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, $1.

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BY DR. LUDWIG BUCHNER.

On Nov. 20, 23, 27, and 30,

Commencing precisely at 8 o'clock in the Evening, at Steinway Hall, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

First Lecture, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

Subject: THE SUN, AND ITS INFLUENCES UPON LIFE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets and programmes at the stores of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place; B. Westermann & Co., No. 524 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.

LECTURE.—REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., at Fifty-third-street M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1872. Subject of lecture—*Rough and Tumble Experiences in California.* Reserved seats, 75 cents; at B. Stradley's, No. 127 Nassau-st., and at Book-rooms, No. 805 Broadway. Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURES ON ITALY.—A COURSE of six lectures on *Italian Literature and Art* will be delivered by Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 11 o'clock A. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 25. Tickets for course, $3; single tickets, 50 cents.

GEORGE MACDONALD OPENS THE Mercantile Library Lecture Course Nov. 18. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, $1.

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Edwin Booth.................Proprietor and Manager.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF

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The management respectfully announces a limited engagement with the celebrated English tragedienne,

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THIS and EACH EVENING during the week she will appear in her renowned impersonation of

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In Shakespeare's grand tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

with

MR. JAMES W. WALLACK

As MERCUTIO.

MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK

As ROMEO.

The tragedy will be produced with all the ORIGINAL SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and MUSIC that characterized its first production at the opening of this theatre.

ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 2,

FIRST NEILSON MATINEE.

MISS NEILSON AS ROSALIND,

In Shakespeare's comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.

MR. JAS. W. WALLACK AS JACQUES.

Seats may be secured one week in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, 711 B'dway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MR. SOTHERN

as

DUNDREARY,

EVERY EVENING,

in conjunction with the

UNRIVALED COMPANY

of this theatre. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

EARLY APPLICATION

for seats is particularly recommended to prevent disappointment.

BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that, in consequence of many applications at the box office, the first

DUNDREARY MATINEE

will take place on

SATURDAY, THE 23D INST.,

to commence at 1½.

SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M.,

THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mme. Lavielli, Señora Sanz, Signors Abrugnedo, Vizzani, Moriami, Sparapani, Coulon, Weinlich, Ronconi, Jamet; Pianist, Signor Morosini, and the

GRAND ORCHESTRA

will appear in a varied and well selected programme.

Prices—Admission $1; No extra charge for reserved seats in the dress circle. Orchestra chairs, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager...............................Mr A. M. PALMER

THIRD MONTH

of Sardou's last and best society play, AGNES.

63d to 70th PERFORMANCE of AGNES. MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

MISS AGNES ETHEL, for whom the play was written, fills the title rôle. Other characters by Misses Glover, Fowler, Laurens, Holland, and Cave, and Messrs. Harkins, Edwards, Lamb, Parker, Laurens, Mackay, Montgomery, Thorp, Burnett, Burroughs, and Wilder.

The engagement of Miss Ethel at this theatre is limited to 100 nights.

Doors open at night at 7¼; overture at 8. Seats secured two weeks in advance. Carriages may be ordered for 10½. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places secured by telegraph or mail.

OLYMPIC, LYDIA THOMPSON.

SEVENTH ENGAGEMENT.

Eighty-ninth week, and 648th to 667th performance in New-York within four years by the world-famed

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON

AND HER GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.

EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Great Hit! ALADDIN! The Great Hit! with its full cast of characters, two characteristic ballets, splendid scenery, dazzlingly chaste costumes, charming music, and satisfying effects.

GEO. F. BAILEY & CO.'S COMBINATION CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

Still at the foot of Houston-st., East River.

In compliance with general request, the

GREAT 25 CENT SHOW

will remain open a few days longer, giving exhibitions

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

each day. Increased attractions have been added.

ALMONTE, the famous LONDON CLOWN, will make his first appearance on MONDAY.

SEIGRIST AND INFANT ACROBATS,

With his PERFORMING DOGS;

WM. MORGAN AND WM. DUTTON,

The Sensational Riders,

And Miss BELLE ARMOR,

in their thrilling horsemanship.

The numerous Wild Beasts and Trained Animals are in the finest condition.

Admission to see all, only 25 cents.

On TUESDAY, benefit of G. M. CLARKE, Clown.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(formerly at No 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.,)

NOW LOCATED AT NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,

HAS LONG enjoyed a reputation which connects with it all that is progressive in present musical instruction in this country.

IT IS THE ONLY chartered music-school in the State, having no branch in this City, and being entirely distinct from other Institutions which imitate its name without even attempting to imitate its merits.

EVERY BRANCH of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony, Composition and Modern Languages is here taught (privately and in classes) by the most eminent instructors in the land, at a price within the reach of all.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give private lessons at the residence of patrons when desired.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

JOHN KOCH...Proprietor

This new and elegant theatre will be opened with Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock,

IL TROVATORE.

The company is composed of artists expresely engaged in Europe for this theatre, and the best resident talent.

Conductor.............................Mr. CARL BERGMANN

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; reserved seats, $1; general admission, 75c.; single seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium boxes, $15.

Tickets at Terrace Garden Theatre office, at corner 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. FORREST.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST,

the world-renowned American tragedian, will give

TWO SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, HAMLET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, OTHELLO.

ADMISSION TICKETS, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701; Schuberth's, No. 820, and the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square, and at the box-office of the hall.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS COMMENCES

at all the ticket-offices on

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 15.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

A FAIR

For the benefit of the

Baptist Home for the Aged,

will be held in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., commencing Nov. 18, continuing through the week. Children's entertainments, Punch and Judy, every afternoon. Music by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment every evening.

MISS F. S. CHURCHILL WILL SPEAK in the large hall, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., for the benefit of the sewing girls of Boston thrown out of employment by the late fire. Subject—*Will the Ballot Elevate Woman?* Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open, 6¾. Lecture commences, 7¾ o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Free lecture on French, MONDAY, at 11 A. M.

Subject—*The Unity of French Verbs with Idiomatic Oral Exercises.*

REV. GEORGE MAC DONALD,

TO-MORROW NIGHT, STEINWAY HALL.

Subject—*Tom Hood.* Tickets, 75 cents.

A FEW GOOD RESERVED SEATS FOR George Macdonald's lecture, Steinway Hall, Nov. 18, can be had at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway. Price $1.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

CANVASSING THE VOTES.

Proceedings of the Board of County Canvassers Yesterday—Several Errors Discovered in the Returns.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning. Upon roll-call it was found that there were only eight members present, but Supervisor Van Schaick suggested that under their resolution the presence of only three members was necessary to go on with business, and that as a recess was taken there was no necessity for calling the roll.

The canvass of the Fifth Assembly District was then proceeded with by Supervisor Cochrane. When the First Election District was begun it was found on the returns for Aldermen that for Burghard there were returns tallying in numbers, but differing in the spelling of the name, and as this had frequently occurred; it was resolved that the inspectors be sent for in all cases where two returns were made for Burghard.

In the Third Election District there were no returns for Congress or Assembly, and the inspectors were accordingly sent for. The inspectors of the Fifth Election District were also sent for, there being no returns for Congress. On reading the returns for Aldermen it was found that the votes reported did not agree with the total vote. The inspectors were accordingly sent for.

In the Eighth Election District the O'Conor electoral ticket, with the exception of Gilsey, received one vote, making the second vote that has thus far been announced.

The County Clerk's returns in the Tenth Election District gave Zimmer, on the Aldermanic ticket, 118 votes, while the number on the returns of the Supervisors was only 105; the returns of the County Clerk were received as correct by a resolution. A similar discrepancy occurred in the same district on the vote for Kehr, the County Clerk's returns giving 54 and the Supervisors' 59; he was allowed 54 votes.

The Supervisors could not find any returns for Congress in the Twelfth Election District, and they were canvassed from the County Clerk's. On the Aldermanic ticket, in this district, Vance was allowed 59 votes, as returned to the Supervisors, but 39 votes being on the returns of the County Clerk.

There were no less than five discrepancies on the returns for Aldermen in the Fourteenth Election District. On the County Clerk's returns Bradford received 31 votes, while those of the Supervisors' gave him 81; so 81 was allowed. On the County Clerk's returns Plunkitt had 81 votes, on the Supervisors' 87; the latter was allowed. On the vote for Lysaght there was a difference of two; 79, the greater number, was allowed. Koehler had no vote on the Supervisors', but received 35 on the returns of the County Clerk; he was allowed 35 votes. Mehrbach received 22 votes on the returns of the County Clerk and 32 on the Supervisors'; no decision was made, and it was written 22. The vote for Norton, for Assembly, in the Sixteenth Election District was 148 in writing on the County Clerk's returns, and 248 in figures on the Supervisors'; the former vote was allowed. The returns in the Seventeenth Election District for Congress were so indefinite that the inspectors were sent for, a similar course being pursued concerning those for Assistant Alderman, there being no returns. The inspectors were sent for in the Eighteenth Election District, Ashman on the Aldermanic ticket having only 39 votes on the returns, while the remainder of the ticket received 139 votes; in the same district Plunkitt was allowed 146 votes according to the County Clerk's returns, there being only 126 votes in the Supervisors'.

The Supervisors' returns for Assistant Alderman in the Twentieth Election District were wanting, and the canvass was taken from the County Clerk's. Mehrbach, on the Aldermanic ticket, was allowed 41 votes, the County Clerk's returns giving him 37. In the Twenty-first District there was considerable difference in the returns for Strond and Tremain on the County Clerk's, they having each 177 votes, and on the Supervisors' 117. The former vote was allowed. Lysaght was allowed 72 votes in the same district, there being that number on the returns of the County Clerk, while be had 75 on the Supervisors'.

In the Twenty-fourth Election District, which belongs in the Eighth Congressional District, 40 voters had voted for Roberts and Stewart, who were candidates in the Fifth Congressional District; their votes were counted as scattering. In the same district one return gave Bradford 124 for Alderman, and the other 174, and 124 was allowed.

In the Twenty-fifth Election District there was the same trouble about Congressmen, and it was disposed of in the same way.

In the Twenty-sixth Election District Shiels received by one return 35, and by the other 55, and the canvassers were sent for.

In the Twenty-seventh Election District the vote for Kernan on the County Clerk's returns was 96; on the Supervisors', 86. The latter was allowed, being in accordance with the total vote. In the same district the vote for Hand for Justice Superior Court appeared on the County Clerk's returns as 26, and on the Supervisors' 76. It was allowed at 26. This district has sent in no returns for Assistant Alderman, and was the third district in this Assembly District in which such returns were absent.

A protest was offered on behalf of several persons against any alterations of the votes from the Fourth Assembly District as returned to the Supervisors. It was referred to the Committee on Protests.

The Board then took a recess until 3¼ o'clock.

After the recess five or six of the Aldermen were present, which, though not a quorum, was enough to carry on the business of canvassing.

Supervisor Van Schaick called the electoral vote on the Seventh Assembly District. On the First Election District the O'Conor ticket secured 2 votes. In the Fourth Election District the O'Conor ticket only received 1 vote. In the Fourth District there were no returns for Assembly on the County Clerk's returns, so it was ordered that they be canvassed from the Supervisors' returns.

Hunter's vote and the canvass were altered to the County Clerk's vote, being 239, and in the same district the County Clerk reported no vote for Johnes. The Supervisors' canvass was made official. There being no vote for Assistant Alderman on either return in that district, the Supervisors were ordered to be sent for. In the Sixth District, the Supervisors' returns had 25 for Hand, Superior Judge; County Clerk's had no vote. The Supervisors' canvass was made official. McLaren, Alderman returns, same district, had a discrepancy, and the number was taken from the County Clerk's return. In the Fourth District, discrepancy in Van Schaick's vote allowed on the County Clerk's canvass; in District-Attorney's, Donahue's vote, there was also a discrepancy.

In the Ninth Election District O'Brien had 124 votes on the County Clerk's returns, and 24 on Supervisors'. After canvassing the returns, the vote was allowed and returned, as per the Supervisors' canvass. William Radde's name was returned as Timothy, and the Supervisors allowed the vote. In the Tenth Assembly District there was no vote for Assistant Aldeaman, and the Supervisors were ordered to be sent for.

During the canvass of the Thirteenth Election District Radde's vote was announced as illegal. Alderman Leow read it as 1 vote, but probably 10. Mr. Radde came upon the Supervisors' desk and examined the rolls, but soon became satisfied that the lesser number was the proper one, and took his seat. On the Congressional vote in the Fourteenth, and Assembly vote, too, there was a descrepancy. The Supervisors of that district were ordered to be sent for. In the Fifteenth Assembly District there was no return on the County Clerk's canvass, and it was canvassed from the Supervisors' return. The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, was transposed with the Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District on the County Clerk's returns, and he was ordered to read from the Supervisors' returns.

The following Supervisors were sent for to be present on Monday next, at 10 A. M.: In the Thirteenth Assembly District the 3d, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st. In the Fourteenth Assembly District: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th. In the Fifteenth Assembly District: 1st, 2d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23d. In the Sixteenth Assembly District: 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th. This notification was sent for to D. B. Hasbrouck, at Police Head-quarters.

The Eighth Assembly District was next proceeded with. In the First Election District on one return Robinson was given 100 votes, on the other 105; the latter was allowed. Hubbard had 93 on one return, and 96 on the other; 96 votes allowed. There were no returns for Assistant Aldermen in the Third Election District, and the inspectors were accordingly sent for. In the same district on the County Clerk's returns McCafferty, for Alderman, had 93 votes in writing and 73 in figures, while on the Supervisors' he had 73 in figures only; he was allowed 73.

In the Tenth Election District there were 123 votes in writing for Burghard on the County Clerk's returns, and 103 in figures on the same returns; on the Supervisors' he had 103 both in figures and in writing. He was therefore allowed 103. On the returns for Congress in this district the individual votes on the Supervisors' returns were blank, but the total vote was given, and as it agreed with the County Clerk's, his returns were accordingly read and allowed.

There was a difference of four votes between the two returns for Reilly for Alderman in the Eleventh Election District; he was allowed the greater number, viz.: 99; the same was done to Walsh, his vote being recorded 29 instead of 25, as the returns of the County Clerk gave. The greatest discrepancy which has yet appeared was on the vote for Culkin, for Alderman, the County Clerk's returns giving him 60, the Supervisors' 124. The inspectors were therefore sent for. Radde was given 25 votes, the number on the Supervisors' returns, he having no votes on the County Clerk's.

There were no returns in the Thirteenth Election District for Assistant Aldermen. The inspectors were sent for.

In the Fifteenth Election District there were no Supervisors' returns, and on motion the votes were canvassed from the County Clerk's returns.

The returns for Cooper on the Aldermanic ticket in the Nineteenth Election District were reversed, one giving him 59, the other 96; the latter was allowed. In the Twenty-third Election District, the returns to the County Clerk on the amendment to the Constitution as regards the Commission of Appeals were written none, while the Supervisors gave 9; the latter was allowed. On the returns for Aldermen in this district, Mr. Van Schaick, who was canvassing, then said that there were so many discrepancies that he moved the inspectors be sent for, he having 15 votes, while all the rest of the ticket had 45. This was carried, but afterward reconsidered and the votes were recorded as read. As the last election district was announced to be read there was a visible brightening in the faces of all concerned in the canvass. The Assembly vote on this district (Thirtieth Election District) was not at hand, and the Supervisors were ordered to attend on Monday morning. A discrepancy of 26 on Van Schaick's votewas allowed as per Supervisors' canvass. There was another discrepancy in Hunter's vote that was ordered as per Supervisors' canvass. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth are set down for Monday's canvass. The following assignments were made for Monday: Falconer, Ninth; Wilder, Tenth; Connor, Eleventh; Walsh, Twelfth. The Board then took a recess until 11 A. M. Monday.

THE FIRST SNOW.

Passage of the Storm Across the Continent—Its Appearance in this City.

"About this time expect snow," say the old-fashioned almanacs in their November calendars. As snow usually does make its appearance in North America before Thanksgiving Day, the almanac-makers were quite safe in their predictions. The first intimation of snow this Fall came from Maine, about ten days ago, but as it was merely a brief flurry, the subject was allowed to drop, as a disgrace to that region so familiar with snow. Four days ago a severe storm of snow began at the Emma Mine in Nevada, and proved to be a decided one. Coming eastward, the storm appeared on the shores of Lake Erie in this State, on the 14th inst., and continued until the ground was covered about four inches on the level. Our telegrams now state that it is nearly two feet deep, so that Winter has really commenced at Buffalo. On the 14th inst. the snow also fell to the depth of fourteen inches at Angola, N. Y., and the trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad were blockaded and considerably behind time. The same day snow fell at Watertown, and it appeared yesterday at Washington.

Late last evening the pedestrians in this City were surprised to find that a light snow was falling, and as the night progressed the storm increased, the pavement, however, being too warm for it to make any impression on the streets. Before midnight the fall of snow had ceased. Winter has now fairly set in, and as we have had several severe frosts lately, overcoats will be in request. Yesterday afternoon and evening snow fell on Staten Island, our reporter innocently adding that it was the first of the season, and a light fall of snow last evening awoke the citizens of Brooklyn to a lively consciousness of the near approach of Winter.

By the time the storm had ceased, the streets of the City wore quite a Wintry look. The letters on the signs were all obscured by a soft covering of fleecy snow, while railings, cornices, and other projections had their outlines sharply defined by the snowy particles adhering to them. The statue of Franklin, in front of the TIMES Office, presented new aspects in its novel garment, and the grass plots in the Park were spread like frost-cake at a wedding feast. The streets were, however, very muddy, despite the coolness of the atmosphere, and walking was a trifle unpleasant. An hour's sunshine will, no doubt, dispel the snow that fell last night, and restore the City to its wonted appearance.

As a matter of interest we may state that last year the "cold snap" commenced in this City Nov. 23, and a few slight snow-storms followed. Dec. 1 a gale of wind, accompanied by heavy snow, caused great damage to the shipping in the River St. Lawrence. The following day it was very cold in this City, and on the 4th of December the first heavy snow-storm occurred, cold weather continuing for several days.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Snow commenced falling here at 2¾ P. M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Snow commenced falling here at 1¾ o'clock this afternoon.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—The snow is two feet deep on a level this morning, and all passenger-trains are from ten to twelve hours behind time.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 16.—The first snow of the season is now falling.

RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

Important Testimony Before the Commission of Inquiry Yesterday—Over Ten Millions' Worth of Property Given to Street Railroads for Nothing.

Messrs. Martin, Tappan, and Stevens, appointed by the Supreme Court as a Commission to investigate and settle on the amount of money to be paid the County by the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the extension to their line, met yesterday at No. 82 Nassau-street. Richard O'Gorman and Mr. Hawkins attended, and represented the Corporation, while Judge Slosson was present on behalf of the Railroad Company.

Mr. Phelps, a resident of Brooklyn, testified that he was for fifteen years connected with the various city railroads as director or superintendent; the cost of building a double line of track would be about $24,000 per mile; the *modus operandi* of constructing railroads is as follows: First, an estimate is formed of the total outlay necessary to equip the road, and to that amount add the estimated value of the franchise obtained from the City, and then issue bonds for the whole amount; the incorporators are given bonds, to be divided among them, amounting to the value of the franchise; these, the witness said, were given them without payment, merely to compensate them for their time, trouble, and expense in getting the bill passed through the Legislature. The contractor is paid according to the estimate made beforehand. The next witness was Sigismund Wyse, of No. 229 East Thirty-fifth-street. He testified as follows: About the time that the Tammany Ring got bursted, through the exposures of the TIMES newspaper, I thought it was right that every citizen should do something toward reform, and with that object I made up from the books in the Mayor's and Controller's offices a table of statistics. The statement shows a record of the franchises granted to eight street-railroad companies of this City, for which they have never paid one cent. The value of the eight franchises amounts to the enormous sum of $10,297,215, and that at seven per cent. represents an annual income of $721,840, all of which has gone into the pockets of these rich railroad corporations, and out of the pockets of the tax-payers. The proceedings in the present case of the Second-avenue extension are brought on by the City Corporation, who have at last found out that railroad companies can very well afford to pay for the rich franchises that have been hitherto deeded to them gratis. In future all railroad companies wishing to extend their lines, or construct new ones, will have to pay the City an amount equivalent to the value of the franchise given them, as shall be agreed on by a Commission appointed for the purpose.

After the foregoing evidence was given, Mr. O'Gorman announced that the only other witness they would have to examine would be an expert from the Board of Public Works, as to the amount of compensation to be paid the City for the damage to and alteration of the various thoroughfares through which the extension has passed.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

An Illicit Whisky Distillery—A Raid and a Counter-Raid.

At an early hour yesterday, Roundsman Curtin and Officer Hayes, of the Twenty-third Precinct, discovered an illicit whisky distillery in full blast, in an old and apparently deserted stone building, situated on the banks of the East River, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street. The Police forced their way into the place, but before they had gained an entrance the men who had been operating the distillery made their escape. The officers found the place in utter darkness, but on lighting a lantern, discovered a still, several tubs of hot mash, and all the appurtenances for making whisky. The Internal Revenue authorities were notified, and took possession of the place and its contents. At about 8 o'clock last evening while a solitary watchman was guarding the building, a party of unknown men made a raid on the place and forced their way into the premises. The watchman, becoming alarmed, hastened with all speed to the East Eighty-sixth-street Police Station, and informed Capt. Cherry of what had transpired. A force of Police was at once dispatched to the spot, but before they arrived the intruders had made their escape, taking with them the still and all the machinery in the building, together with two barrels of whisky. No clue to the perpetrators of this daring act has been obtained.

The Boden Poisoning Case.

An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Catharine G. Boden, late of No. 27 Orchard-street, whose death resulted from taking large doses of a decoction of colchicum seeds. The woman was suffering from an acute rheumatism, and a man named Bray advised her to drink a decoction of colchicum seeds. Her husband, accordingly, procured a quantity of the poisonous seeds, and prepared the medicine. The unfortunate woman took two doses of the stuff, which resulted in her death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and severely censured Bray for recommending the deceased to take said mixture.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire in the saw-mill of B. L. Speth, No. 62 Cannon-street, early yesterday morning, caused $100 damage.

An unknown woman was found, last evening, lying insensible in front of No. 46 Baxter-street, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

Frank Boylan, aged sixty, was run over by a truck, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

George Paddock, the driver of car No. 308 of the Lexington-avenue line, fell dead on the platform of the car at the Park-row terminus of the line last evening.

There was a meeting of the Fire Examiners yesterday afternoon, at their rooms in Mercer-street. The business transacted was devoid of public interest.

George Scharet, aged twelve years, of No. 190 Mulberry-street, fell off a truck at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Controller Green has received during the past week $1,229,607 54, being the amount of taxes collected in the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes, Department of Finance.

The Committee on Membership of the New-York Stock Exchange, at a special meeting held yesterday, readmitted Mr. S. V. White, of No. 8 Wall-street, to membership.

Herman Link, aged twelve years, residing at No. 57 Oliver-street, fell through the hatchway at No. 42 Cortlandt-street, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured.

Joseph Ryder, aged eighteen, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries received several days ago by falling from a railroad car at Bushwick, Long Island.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of No. 15 Walker-street, occupied by H. Levy, manufacturer of neck-ties, resulting in $250 damage to stock and building; fully insured.

Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday discharged George Wood, the proprietor of the Broadway Gift Enterprise, who had been arrested by Capt. Byrnes a few days since.

Prof. Antonio Biaggi will deliver a course of six lectures on the "Literature and Fine Arts in Italy," at the Young Men's Christian Association, to commence on Monday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 52 Chatham-street, occupied by William Roundtree dealer in gunny bags. Damage, $100. The first floor is occupied by John Brennan as an exchange office. Damage, $50; insured.

On the 1st inst., Ellen Lautree, a native of Ireland, thirty-six years of age, was terribly burned by her clothes taking fire from a kerosene-oil lamp, which exploded. The unfortunate woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday.

Miss F. H. Churchill will lecture in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Boston sewing girls. Subject, "Will the Ballot elevate Woman?" The use of the hall has been given gratuitously by Mr. Cooper.

Moses A. Guest, aged fifty-six, a resident of Mott Haven, while walking on the railroad bridge across the Harlem River, last evening, was struck by the cow-catcher of the locomotive attached to an outward-bound train and was fatally injured. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, on the motion of District-Attorney Davis, in the case of the United States *vs.* Chas. W. Ellerbrock, Seymour McCullough, and Heinrich Imhorst, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government by false invoices.

Samuel Webb, one of the oldest printers in this City, died at his residence, No. 91 Varick-street, on Friday evening. He served his apprenticeship to Clayton & Van Norton, forty-six years ago, and for the past twenty-five had been in the employ of Baker & Godwin. He will be buried at Green-Wood today.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, which left Liverpool on Nov. 7, and Queenstown on Nov. 8, reached this port yesterday, with advices fresher by five days than those previously at hand. We are indebted to the Captain and purser of the Adriatic, and to the management of the line, for valued additions to our foreign files.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, Nathaniel J. Hayes, who is charged with stealing postage stamps from the Post-office, Hartford, Conn., was brought up on a writ of *certiorari*. The Judge held that postage stamps were property, and remitted Hayes back for examination before a Commissioner.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Homer Relyea, Aaron J. Brown, and John W. Gillespy. Adjudications in involuntary cases were rendered in the cases of Henry C. Woodruff, Samuel K. Darrow, Jr., Andrew Bonner, Denis Lyons, Augustus Rausch, and Frank L. Tinker. A discharge was granted to Charles Place.

Sergt. Jerome H. Ferris, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was yesterday transferred to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and Sergt. Wm. B. Sminck from the Twenty-seventh to the Sixteenth Precinct. Patrolman Charles Fisher, of the Twentieth Precinct, was detailed to duty at the offal dock, in place of Patrolman Edward Ryder, transferred to the Twenty-first Precinct for post duty.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Stephen B. Babcock, of No. 41 West Forty-eighth-street, was brought up on a warrant charging him with fraudulently obtaining gold coin and Sub-Treasury certificates to the amount of $700 from the firm of Havemeyer & Vigelius, tobacco merchants, for whom he acted as Custom-house broker. The accused was held for examination in $2,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police made 114 arrests last week.

The amount of taxes received by Collector Burroughs during the past week was $38,984 34.

Dr. George Cochran, Chief of the Brooklyn Health Department, is dangerously ill. He has been suffering, for a week past, from a severe affection of the lungs.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Adolphe Biaggi, whose body was found at the corner of Park avenue and Ryerson-street, Thursday morning, rendered a verdict of suicide.

The horse epidemic is rapidly disappearing, and the street-railroad companies are putting on their usual number of cars. It is supposed that by the close of the week business will be fully resumed.

Rev. Father Reilly, who has been connected so many years with St. Paul's Church, has assumed charge of St. Stephen's Parish, the church of which is located upon the corner of Carroll and Hicks streets.

Mr. J. E. Van Doren, of No. 569 Lafayette-avenue, left his home on Friday, the 8th inst., for a day's duck-shooting on Long Island, and has not been since seen or heard from by his friends. He was thirty-five years of age, of medium height, had large brown eyes, dark hair, beard and mustache, and wore a suit of dark clothes.

At 8 o'clock last evening, Hugh McGrath, while under the influence of liquor, went to visit Michael Casey, at No. 131 Water-street. While there he became very abusive, and while Casey was attempting to eject him from the house, McGrath drew a pen-knife and inflicted a slight cut on Casey's left arm. McGrath was arrested.

In the case of Julia Siebert against the Grand-street Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the horses of defendants, in September, 1871, the defendants yesterday applied in the City Court for a new trial. Motion argued and decision reserved.

Hugh Reid, native of Scotland, aged thirty-two years, residing at No. 181 North Second-street, E. D., took laudanum at noon yesterday, it is supposed for the purpose of destroying his life, and died at 6 o'clock last evening. Deceased was a nail-maker by occupation. He leaves a wife and three children. No cause for the deed is known.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus, on the application of George V. Bryant, who seeks to obtain the custody of his children, George F. and Lilian F. Bryant, from their mother, who, the petitioner claims, is not a fit person to have charge of them. The writ is made returnable this week.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a writ of *certiorari* at the instance of property owners on Bedford-avenue, to have the proceedings of the Board of Assessors reviewed. It is averred that the Commissioners appointed to levy the assessment for the Bedford-avenue improvement, after making their report in July last, incurred expenses which are improperly included in the Budget for 1872 and 1873.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The dedication of the new Presbyterian church at Rye has been postponed until Dec. 5.

Rev. J. B. Morse, Pastor of the Baptist Church at White Plains has tendered his resignation.

The November term of the County Court and Court of Sessions will commence on Monday morning before the County Judge and Justice of Sessions.

Some unknown person placed a tie across the up-track of the Harlem Railroad at a curve a short distance below Williams Bridge, on Friday night. The cow-catcher of one of the Boston express-trains struck the tie, and hurled it to a safe distance.

The mansion of Benjamin Holliday, Esq., in the town of Harrison, was entered a few nights ago and robbed of some rifles belonging to the Baron de Marcoro, valued at $1,400. The citizens of New-Rochelle have recently appropriated $18,000 for the improvement of the roads in that town, and $2,500 for lighting streets.

The trips of the Throggs Neck, West Chester, and Harlem Bridge line of stages, also the Tarrytown and White Plains line, which were suspended in consequence of the horse distemper, have been resumed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The opening and dedicatory services of the new building of the North Shore Young Men's Christian Association will take place on Friday evening next.

Yesterday while Officer Romer was going his rounds through Beach-street, Stapleton, he was attacked by a mad dog, which, after a hard fight, he succeeded in killing with his club.

LONG ISLAND.

Joseph Boletta and Frank Miki, Italians, employed by the Flushing and South-side Railroad, were severely injured yesterday afternoon, by the caving in of an embankment.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alexander Warner, a London Jew, was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged by Victor Storeswell with having stolen from him a gold watch and chain valued at $45.

James Kelly, a fireman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was killed at the Prospect-street crossing of that road, in Jersey City, late on Friday night. He was walking on the track when he was struck and killed by the locomotive of an eastern train.

The German School Association of the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards, Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, B. Jansen; Secretary, J. W. Windecker; Treasurer, Dr. Fr. Ill; Trustees, F. Everty, Ph. Dilly, H. Schaedel, and J. Helmstaedter.

On Friday evening the body of a man was found floating in the Passaic River, at the Zinc-work Docks, above Newark. The man was 5 feet 6 inches in height, about twenty five years old, slightly bald, and had a light moustache. A memorandum book, found in the clothes, contained the address, "The Four Lions, No. 29 North William-street, New-York," and had written on the front, "Thomas Norris bought this book at Bridgeport."

The Kings County Fair.

Last night concluded the industrial exposition of Kings County at the Brooklyn Rink. Considering the disadvantages that have beset the enterprise, such as the horse epidemic, which for a long period of time very seriously interrupted communication between the different parts of the city, and latterly the extremely inclement weather, it has been a remarkable success. The works of Miss Vinnie Ream and Miss Julia Griffin, who have been employed in modeling some of our prominent citizens in clay and plaster, have attracted much attention. The premiums to exhibitors will be awarded during the present week.

The McCabe Lunacy Case.

The long examination which has been going on in relation to the sanity of Miss Rose McCabe, already noticed frequently in the TIMES, was continued yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Chambers. Further medical testimony was given to the effect that Miss McCabe was of unsound mind. The lady herself was again placed on the stand, and repeated, to a great extent, her former story. She also added, as new matter, that in the Asylum at Blackwell's Island she subsisted three weeks on nothing but starch. The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday next.

Statistics for the Week.

Police arrests during the past week, 1,367.

There were reported during last week 444 deaths, 441 births, and 230 marriages, being a decrease of 69 in the deaths, and an increase of 34 in the marriages and 21 in the births, as compared with the figures of the previous week. There were 10 cases of small-pox and 4 deaths from that disease reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 27 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss $34,975; insurance, $154,400. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 6; defective flue, 1; foul chimneys, 3; friction of machinery, 1; gas-light setting fire to goods and curtains, 4; gas pipe, 2; gas meter, 1; kerosene lamps, 5; overheated stove, 1; originated in drying-box, 1.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 16.

By Judge Fancher.

The People ex rel. Baker *vs.* The Board of Apportionment and Audit; memorandum for counsel.

In the matter of the petition of John H. Morrell to vacate assessment, &c.; motion for attachment against Clerk of Arrears Cady granted.

Wesley S. Yard et al. *vs.* Clara Furniss; motion for reference granted.

The People ex rel. Thomas Godwin *vs.* American Institute of the City of New-York; motion granted.

White *vs.* Smith; motion to vacate injunction granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Barry *vs.* Brune et al.; affidavit is defective; motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Cook *vs.* Cook: Court has no jurisdiction of defendant, he not residing in nor being served with summons in this State.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 244.—*Young vs. Steam-boat Key City and Barge Jim Sheets and North-western Union Packet Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This is an action for the breach of contract of affreightment, occasioned by the sinking of the vessel carrying it. The loss occurred in May, 1864, the barge Jim Sheets and steamer towing her then being the property of the North-western Packet Company, and continuing such until the 1st of May, 1866, at which time they were sold to the North-western Union Packet Company. The libel was filed in November, 1867, and process served in April, 1868. Upon this state of facts the Court enforced the Admiralty rule allowing a continuance of the lien against the offending vessels until a reasonable time is given to enforce it, and holding that as such time had elapsed in this case before the vessels were transferred to the present owners, the lien case must be considered as lost. Third persons are not to be prejudiced by the delay of a party neglecting to avail himself of his lien. There being no notice to the present purchasers of the existence of the lien, it was cut off by the sale and transfer of the vessels. It is here contended that mere lapse of time will not defeat the lien, and that the conveyance of the vessel, even to an innocent person, will not do it.

N. J. Emmons for appellant; John W. Carey for appellees.

No. 241.—*Erskine vs. Van Arsdale.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; and No. 242, *Same vs. Same.*—These were actions to recover the amount of internal revenue duties paid under protest upon thimble-skims and pipe-boxes of cast-iron, manufactured by the defendants in error. The Court charged that by the act approved March 2, 1867, such articles made of iron, cast or wrought, were exempt from taxation, and that the tax was illegally assessed. The verdict and judgment were accordingly for the plaintiffs, and the Government brought the case here, and maintain that the act applied only to such articles in their finished state, while the evidence showed that the tax collected from the defendants in error, which they seek to recover, was not assessed upon the articles named in such completed state, but upon the iron castings out of which such articles are made. The question is also raised, whether parties paying such taxes must make protest at the time of each payment, in order to recover all taxes erroneously collected, or whether one protest is sufficient, the Government insisting that protest must be made upon the occasion of each payment.

C. H. Hill and George H. Williams for the Government; John W. Carey for the defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. Benjamin K. Cahoune et al.—This was an action brought by the United States against a bond of the defendant for a violation of his duties as Pay-master of the navy. The defendant was appointed in 1836, by Andrew Jackson, and his bond for $25,000 is dated April, 1864. Two years later his accounts were examined, when it was ascertained he was a defaulter to the extent of $23,000. The defense set up by his counsel, Mr. Hewitt, was that Cahoune was declared a lunatic, a year ago, in the State Court, when Mr. A. G. Sullivan was appointed his Committee, and also that at the time of making the contract he was legally incapable of entering into any agreement. Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in favor of the defendants.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre.—M. R. Garcia, Mrs. M. R. Garcia, Manuel Garcia, Miss Garcia, Raphael Garcia, Cotin Garcia, Mrs. Garcia's infant, and 2 maids, George P. Bangs, Mrs. George P. Bangs, Miss Edith Bangs, Miss Laura Bangs, Miss Dalton, Bois Denonvilly, Mr. Delettres, E. F. Homer, Miss Codman, Miss Edmonia Lewis, L. Checa, Mr. Mesmin, Thomas G. Jasigi, Mr. and Mrs. Oenninger, F. Halphen, Warren R. Briggs, Manuel J. Lenas, Mr. Dennis, H. Creighton, Louis Sapiena, John Birkbeck, Mrs. Emily W. Birkbeck, Miss Georgiana C. Birkbeck, Miss Rosita Birkbeck, George R. Bunker, A. E. Wilson, Edgar Huidekoper, Miss E. Huidekoper, Rush Huidekoper, Mr. Thibault, Benjamin Garrish, C. Poppelé, Richard Taft, Mrs. Richard Taft, Miss Ida Taft, Mrs. Wingate Bixby, W. L. Colby, Chas. G. Dana, Mrs. W. G. Mickell, Mrs. Parks, J. M. Shepard, Mrs. J. M. Shepard, Prof. Marie Prieur, Mme. Foulton, Mme. Bertrand, Mrs. Mary Pinici, Mrs. Louis Pote, Louis Pote, E. Angelo, De Vars du Maine, Rev. Mr. Dominicus, Mrs. Zanfretta, Miss Zanfretta, John Bolen, Alfred Delahaut, Amedée Basquin, George Rempp, Mrs. George Rempp, Master W. Rempp, James Peter Rigoureau, Louis Topi, Joseph Durand, Paul Fagot, Mr. Giraux, John Baptiste Javaux, Eugene Javaux, Mlle. Moreau, John A. Adams, Mrs. Baroda, Mr. Rickard, Edouard Delangini, Eliza Mouvare.

Per steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—C. P. Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Emma C. Kellogg, Miss Carrie J. Fish, Mrs. F. B. Loomis, Miss Julia J. Loomis, Mrs. W. H. Bristol, Mr. Bristol, Miss Bristol, Wm. Marks, A. Fernandez, J. Muro, Mrs. S. King, Miss Madaline King, Julius Davis, Louis Gloeckner, G. Salisbury, John H. Harbeck, Mrs. C. Montgomery, John Menke, Mrs. H. M. Brown, Miss Emma F. Brown, Wm. P. Hill, Mr. Smith, Chas. Watson, Miss Agnes Watson, J. A. Rones, L. M. Perreira, Theo. M. Perreira, Mr. Roxburgh, Mrs. G. Fisk, Mrs. Grenville R. Moyle, Miss Moyle, Miss Moyle, Vincent Moyle, Wm. Blain, Cleveland K. Horton, Fred. J. Kiesel, G. Ringer, Marquis of Queensberry, A. Johnstone Douglas and man-servant, J. R. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Thos. Snowdown, Thos. Harbison, Edward H. Phelps, Horace L. Loomis, J. J. Dubord, C. Bainbridge, P. Bonnet, Mrs. Thos. Nickerson, Miss Nickerson, P. J. Jordon, two children, infant, two nurses, H. Dimond, Mrs. Dimond, Miss Sophia Dempsey, Joaquin Miller, A. Kelly, Wm. C. Barney, Jr., J. C. Havemeyer, C. W. Havemeyer, G. Duran.

Per steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow.—H. Olphert, R. Williams, C. T. Owens, J. Ellis, J. H. Gattis, J. O. Pugh, A. H. Russell, D. Reesar, Mrs. Reesar.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 87¼; new 5s, 88¾. Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 90¾; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 87¼; new 5s, 88¾. Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Rentes, 52f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d; Middling Orleans, 10⅛. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Middling Orleans for November at 9⅝d.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. ℔ cental for average California White.

LONDON, Nov. 16—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 39s.@39s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

ATTRACTION.—KNOX's splendid and attractive stock of Hats of the latest style, for gentlemen, make his store, No. 212 Broadway, the great resort just now of the people. Liberal dealing, and the best of goods is the ruling system at KNOX's.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. E. Stafford, Miss L. Stafford, Mrs. S. G. Nafiew, Mrs. J. M. Bramman, C. C. Crocker, Mrs. A. J. L. Jones, Miss Augusta C. Sampson, A. F. Sundmacher, Miss Cornell, Miss E. Cornell, Geo. H. Coutts, Miss Dora Smith, Mrs. J. J. Delannoy, Mrs. J. Tattnall, Miss H. F. Tattnall, Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, J. S. Burgess, James Anderson, J. E. Leas and wife, S. R. Starr, J. M. Katline, wife, and daughter, Miss Emma Carten, Mrs. Van Blarcom and 2 children, W. A. Evans and wife, W. L. Dorr and wife, Miss Garden, W. Newcomb and wife, J. W. Bennett, James D. Dumars, Mrs. S. E. Sewell, C. N. Chapman, wife and child, Miss Hannah Deemes, Miss Katie Hannahs, Col. E. Jewett, J. J. Boyce, Miss Mary Tupper, Miss N. Jenkins, John Lawson, Mrs. L. Grant, P. Smith, John Morran, P. Manning, John Kain, Thomas Ryder, John Carll, Thos. Golden, Mrs. A. F. Styles, Mrs. J. R. Townsend, A. F. Styles, A. J. Styles, Charles Cook, Willis Canto, and George White, officers and troops United States Army.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—L. S. Warner, Miss Maggie Gaynor, Mrs. L. C. Hasbrock, J. W. Van Norden, F. Lewis, Mrs. Pettry, N. B. Crowell, W. Cooper, Mrs. C. Campbell and 2 children, Wm. Lockwood, Chas. Farmer, Geo. Hunt, lady, and 2 children, S. W. Crane, Miss G. A. Bennett, L. Johnson and lady, Geo. Higgins.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Sarah B. Leslie, Wm. Sneckner, Miss Sneckner, Miss Sneckner, T. Jones, Mrs. Jessie Jones and servant, C. E. Vernam, Mrs. Vernam, Miss Vernam, H. A. Ostermoor, Miss Ostermoor, Mrs. N. Burt, M. L. Sykes, Mrs. Sykes, Jno. MacCarthy, Mrs. MacCartoy and 2 children, Douglas Gibson, Mrs. Douglas Gibson, A. J. Fisher, Mrs. Webb, Miss Anna R. Starburd, J. M. Smith, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Hallet Kilbourne, Miss G. L. Kilbourne, Miss J. M. Kilbourne, C. H. Kirkendall, Rev. Wm. Staunton, D. D., A. J. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, T. N. Williams, Wm. Bird, Chas. Bird, D. Baumgartner, Thos. Slevin, B. J. Harris, Lemuel Pomeroy, Sr., Don Miguel Quesada, J. H. Webb, Jr., H. H. Porter, W. Smith, G. T. Whittell, J. T. Glassco, Dr. J. D. Jackson, Mrs. Clarke, nurse, and infant, Thos. Gordon Kennedy, Wm. Bushell, Mrs. Bushell, Mrs. R. Le Roy and servant, R. Le Roy, Master H. Le Roy, Miss H. Mason, Miss Livingstone, A. G. Nicolopulo, R. S. Gray, Clinton Ogelvie, Mrs. Ogelvie, A. B. Forwood, Samuel Lord, Jr., J. B. Little, T. C. Brantzinghoffer, O. S. Wilson, Charles Cary, G. W. Morrell, Hon. W. W. Murphy, Merritt Gally, Mrs. Gally, R. A. Gally, Don Philipi Lleno, Don Manuel Garcia Pena, Don Jose Otardui, Don Cerdro Garcia, Don Jose Gutierrez, Rev. T. Gardner Littell, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. A. T. Tompkins, Mrs. Murphy, T. T. Morrell, Mrs. and Miss Morrell.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Chadwick, A. Frisbie, A. Allen, lady and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Townsend, Miss Cole, Miss Wilson, Miss Prince and maid, G. A. Nicholls, lady, child, and maid, D. M. Armstrong, Mr. Butler and 2 daughters, C. W. Buffinton, Mr. Wilmott, Dr. Ervin, lady and child, P. Bass, lady, daughter, child, and maid-servant, M. Suil, Otto Grimmuger, H. C. Bevan, Miss E. Doxen, L. B. Comer, Miss Ludlow, Mr. Pinelli, Mr. Mauce, H. H. King, R. G. Bangs, W. H. Potter, Mr. Fuller, Mrs. E. Pearce, R. Wiel, Dr. F. Wilson, William D. Leslie, George Truman, Mr. Wilde, Wm. S. Hatch, Thomas Yuster, Jesse Sherrerd and lady, A. Fieldhunse, W. J. Dickson, M. Morris, George R. Weller, Mr. Foggo, Mr. Gosadene, Wm. Drayff, George Mackay, Miss Buckner, Miss Laura Weller, J. A. Pickett, Miss A. J. Hanley, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Lasanda, Mr. Planna, lady, child, and maid-servant, Col. Boker and lady, Miss A. Bund, Samuel Nichols and lady, E. J. H. Hansen, George Dickeson, H. Gooderham, lady, and daughter, Miss E. Gibbs, Miss J. Crichton and sister, Mrs. C. D. Carroll, Mrs. Wm. Carroll and child, George Gooderham, J. Gooderham, John Morris, Mr. Crawley, lady, and 2 servants.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. S. B. Easton, S. H. Easton, Dr. J. H. Ruddell, W. F. Contiffe, M. Miller, S. N. Barton, W. G. Roberts, H. T. Kingsley, Miss Nellie Barrett, George F. Wilson, R. M. Kennedy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:49 | Sun Sets.......4:40 | Moon rises..6:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:48 | Gov. Island..9:37 | Hell Gate..10:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Bristow, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jameson, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, George Mackenzie; Rhein, (N. G.,) Bussing, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Germania, (N. G.,) Haolsch, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Denmark, (Br.,) Surmount, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Houston, Partridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cyphrenus, (Br.,) Train, London, R. E. Morgan's Sons; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New Orleans, Frederic Baker; John Gibson, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Evangeline, (Br.,) Starling, Liverpool, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Mercury, Girard, Las Palmas, Commissioners Charities and Correction.

Barks L. T. Stocker, Tyler, Port Johnson, &c., Benner & Pinckney; Rainbow, Thayer, Melbourne, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Jane Fairlee, (Br.,) Dobbie, Cork or Falmouth, Herm. Baetjer; Europe, (Ger.,) Pichler, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Malvina, (Ger.,) Kluse, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Antonio, Granta, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Memento, Hoy, Rio Janeiro and Brunswick, Tetens & Bockmann; Larkspur, (Br.,) Sherin, Queenstown for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Jasper, Webber, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Derwent, (Br.,) Sorensen, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Oliver Cutts, Nelson, Portland.

Schrs. Queen of the South, Corsen, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Thomas Morris, Cousins, New-Haven, &c., M. Briggs & Co.; Glanmire, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport; T. Jones, Simpson, New-Haven; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Dart, Willims, Stamford; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Nov. 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 455 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Nov. 13, lat. 47 36, lon. 49 35, passed steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 47 12, lon. 51 24, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 14th, lat. 45 24, lon. 55 42, a Bremen steam-ship bound W.; 15th, lat. 42 09, lon. 63 47, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 41 57, lon. 64 22, a North German steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship United States, Burdick, New-Orleans Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Nov. 16, lat. 36 43, lon. 74 20, at 1½ P. M., passed a hermaphrodite brig water logged and abandoned; hull painted black, with yellow streak; figurehead an eagle; no name on her; after-house gone and all upper-works down to the transoms; rudder gone and mainmast in three pieces, the stump standing about eight feet above the deck; foremast-head gone; yards lying athwart ship and topgallantmast over the side; jib-boom standing and both anchors on the bow; the sails blown to shreds; Nov. 13, lat. 34, lon. 79 50, exchanged signals with ship Humber, (Br.,) from New-Orleans for London.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Nov. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 511 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Nov. 9, lat. 50 32, lon. 29 42, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 14th, at 10:50 P. M., 320 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 14, at 5½ A. M., 35 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship Leo, hence for Savannah; same date, at 6½ A. M., passed steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Nov. 2, with mdse. and 846 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong gales from S. W. to W., with high seas to the Banks; thence variable winds and moderate weather; Nov. 12, lat. 46 41, lon. 53 18, passed a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, from London, arr. 15th, and anchored on the Bar, has come up, and reports: Made a middle passage, and had fine weather to lon. 58; from thence 12 ds., with heavy westerly gales; Nov. 5, lat. 36, lon. 59, signaled bark Patmos, hence for San Francisco.

Bark Larnax, (of Sunderland,) Trail, Singapore July 2, via Penang 26th, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Was boarded off Fire Island by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Brig A. M. Roberts, (of Boston,) Barker, Milk River, Jam., 29 ds., with logwood to E. Ripke—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Dan'l Morris, Benson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nicanor, Hanna, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Keen, Eldridge, Provincetown.

Schr. Morning Star, Paine, Cohasset.

Schr. Wave, Haskell, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Oceanic, City of Paris, and Canada, for Liverpool; Denmark, for London; Australia, for Glasgow; Cyphrenus, for London; City of Houston, for Galveston; General Meade and George Washington, for New-Orleans; City of Limerick, for Liverpool; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Volunteer, for Philadelphia; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Arr. ship Pocahontas, from Calcutta; bark E. H. Yarrington, from Smyrna; brig Example, from Monrovia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Mercedita, for Boston; ship Nautilus, for Havre; brig Lochinvar, for Rio de la Plata; schr. J. A. Griffin, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Talisman, from Rio; Kate Burrill, from Liverpool.

Passed out—Barks May Queen, for Rio; Frier, for Cork; Wacetville, for Hamburg; Wentworth, for Charleston; brig Thetis, for Brazil.

Arr. brig Charles A. Hoyt, from Jamaica, for New-York, short of provisions.

Also passed in, bark Matilda, from Liverpool, for City Point.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Capt. Gaver, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Gen. Cromwell, Capt. Clapp, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—Sld. steam-ships San Salvador and Ashland, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; barks Loda, for Genoa; Luna, for Rotterdam; brigs Flelpe, for Hamburg; S. P. Brown, for Providence; schrs. Lookout, for New-York; Oconee, for Matanzas.

Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The National line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thomson, from New-York Nov. 2, for Liverpool, arrived here last night; since announced at Liverpool.

HALL'S SAFES.

We are now permanently established in our new Warerooms, at Nos. 345 and 347 BROADWAY, corner of Leonard-st., where we have the largest and FINEST SALES-ROOM FOR SAFES IN THE COUNTRY, and our stock on hand consists of over 200 SAFES, comprising all kinds needed in the market, embracing FIRE PROOF, BURGLAR PROOF, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF COMBINED, JEWELERS' SAFES, BANK SAFES, SILK SAFES, HOUSE SAFES, VAULT SAFES, VAULT DOORS, &c., &c., together with thirteen varieties of COMBINATION BANK LOCKS. Including the different sizes, we have on hand, ready for exhibit and sale, over FIFTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES. We respectfully invite the public to examine our Safes and Locks before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

SALES-ROOMS:

Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, New-York.
No. 69 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nos. 147 and 149 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
No. 302 North 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
North-east Corner Main and 5th sts., Louisville, Ky.
No. 182 Superior-st., Cleveland, Ohio.
No. 93 Smithfield-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

NORTH MISSOURI INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1872, $843,228.

THIS COMPANY HAS NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 132 BROADWAY.

J. J. BERNE, General Agent.

T. KIRKPATRICK,

No. 889 Broadway,

Corner 19th-st.

WATCHES.

All the best makers. A full assortment of Jules Jurgensen's celebrated time-keepers at the lowest prices. An inspection of our stock is invited.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST.

Assets in United States,

Jan. 1, 1872, $3,640,000.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS BEEN RECEIVED:

DRAW FOR LOSS AT BOSTON AS REQUIRED.

(Signed,) BROCKLEBANK,
(Chairman.) Liverpool."

ONLY EIGHT DAYS MORE.

On Nov. 25, by order of Gov. Bramlette, all agents in New-York and everywhere else close sales of tickets for Kentucky Library Gift Concert at Louisville, Dec. 7. Only 100,000 tickets issued, and only scattering numbers left. Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. Money in bank to pay all gifts. Any ticket may, but one in every hundred must, draw a gift.

LIST OF GIFTS DISTRIBUTED BY LOT AT CONCERT.

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, $100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT, - - - 50,000

1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	80 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100 each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH..........$550,000

THOS. H. HAYS,

Branch Office Public Library, Ky., 609 Broadway, N.Y.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

502-504 BROADWAY

—ONLY.—

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEAL SKIN FUR,

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF

SACQUES AND TURBANS.

502-504 Broadway.

N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

FURNITURE

AND DECORATIONS.

CURTAIN GOODS

AND COVERINGS.

LAMBREQUINS

AND LACE DRAPERIES.

The Largest Stock of New and Elegant Goods in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 657 and 659 Broadway.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,
(Between Howard and Grand sts.)
HAS OPENED HIS
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS,

of his own manufacture, in all variety.

Also, his celebrated patent

LEGANT MUFF,

OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

GAS FIXTURES.

We offer our large stock of GLASS, GOLD, GILT, and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, at greatly-reduced prices.

J. & T. DONALDSON,

"MANUFACTURERS,"

NO. 74 EAST 9TH-ST.,

ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

Cut this Out

Cold drafts around windows and doors ENTIRELY EXCLUDED, saving half your fuel, also DUST in summer, saving FURNITURE, Curtains and Carpets, RATTLING Sashes stopped, windows raised and lowered as usual, stood the test 10 YEARS. Windows and doors measured FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address and let us do one or two on trial.

BROWNE'S Metallic RUBBER WINDOW AND DOOR BANDS,

812 BROADWAY, Block above Stewart's.

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office, No. 237 Broadway,

Corner Park-place.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000
ASSETS, NOV. 11, 1872, . . $350,000

THIS COMPANY SUFFERS

No Loss by the Great Fire in Boston,

and confines its business to first-class fire risks in the City of New-York and immediate vicinity.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, President.

GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

MONTAUK

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 BROADWAY

and

No. 22 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL.......................$150,000
SURPLUS.......................185,000
ASSETS........................$335,000

This Company only loses Five Thousand Dollars by the Boston Fire. Has no agent, and does a strictly conservative business.

WM. ELLSWORTH, President.
O. T. SPARING, Secretary,
G. G. TRASK, Assistant Secretary.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, $600,000.
PAID $250,000 in full for CHICAGO LOSSES.
HAD NO AGENCY AND NO RISKS IN BOSTON.
Cash Capital, (paid up)..............$235,500
Cash Surplus, (over)..............100,000
Total Liabilities, including Reinsurance,
$90,893 50.

Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President.
EDWARD D. HOLTON, Vice-President.
FRANK H. WHIPP, Secretary.

T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, 163 BROADWAY.

CITIZENS'

INS. CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.

CASH CAPITAL..............$200,000
SURPLUS..............150,000
TOTAL ASSETS..............$350,000

Had no agency in Boston, and only $17,500 at risk in the burned district.

H. H. JAQUES, President.
A. P. SCHARFF, Secretary.
T. J. TEMPLE, Manager, No. 163 BROADWAY.

WARREN RANGE

FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

INCURABLES NO LONGER.—Bethesda Spring Water cures all diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and Constipation. The Attending Physician has made them—Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Piles, Incontinence, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Skin—a specialty since 1849; thousands of testimonials. Office and private rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.